

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

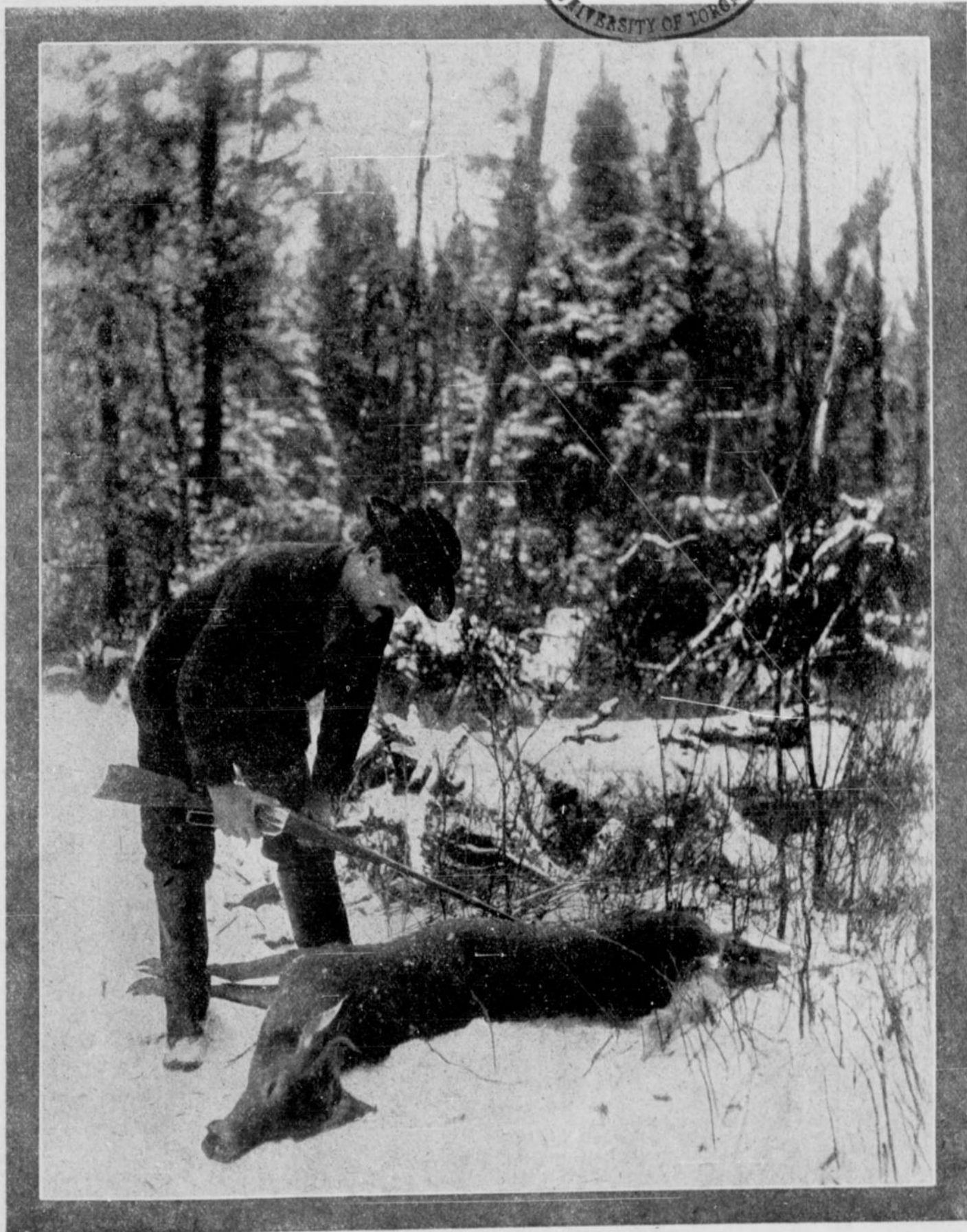
Winnipeg, Man.

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FEB 11 1925



SOMETHING FOR THE POT

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

A Good Year

The forty-first annual report of the Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company indicates a good year with the business of the company increasing. New business written during the year amounted to \$21,362,533, the total insurance in force now reaching \$64,677,037, while the surplus assets of the company amount to \$976,087. Mr. Stratton Whitaker, manager of the company, in his address to the policyholders, laid emphasis upon the appalling losses by fire on this continent and the need for greater care in the prevention of fire. "The fire claims," he said, "are still far and away too high and something must be done to reduce the awful fire waste in this country. As far as Manitoba is concerned it will mean a big increase in rates by all companies, as it is becoming impossible for insurance companies to keep writing insurance at the present rates and have the excessive loss ratio."

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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

After the Convention

The new Central board and executive of the association lost no time in getting things under way in order to put into effect the decisions of the annual convention.

A committee was appointed by the board at its meeting the day following the convention to confer with the board of the Farmers' Union on the question of amalgamation. When the committee has been notified by the executive of the union that the conditions laid down in the resolution passed by the convention are acceptable to them as a basis of negotiation, the committee is authorized to arrange the details of the common constitution in conjunction with the executive of the union.

In connection with the proposed livestock pool, each member of the Central board of the association will collect information in his own district as to the advisability of starting a provincial livestock pool, and the executive is empowered to take any steps deemed justifiable in the light of the reports submitted to them by the board.

The executive of the association will proceed at once with plans for the organization of a provincial egg and poultry pool. Geo. F. Edwards, Mrs. McNeal, Mrs. John Holmes and W. H. Beesley, having been appointed a committee to act along with the Co-operation and Markets Branch Department of Agriculture.

Geo. F. Edwards, Hon. G. Langley, W. H. Beesley and W. J. Brummitt will enquire into the proposed reorganization of the Trading Department of the association.

It was also decided to arrange a competitive series of debates in the locals, the final to be staged at the next annual convention. C. C. Stalker, Mrs. McNaughton and W. A. S. Tegart being appointed a committee to work out a plan. A membership drive has also been decided upon to commence about the middle of March, to include about 200 meetings.

The proposal to merge the U.G.G., the Co-operative Elevator Co. and the Wheat Pools has been referred to the Canadian Council of Agriculture, while the proposed coarse grain pool will be discussed by the president and vice-president with the board of the wheat pool during the week beginning February 9. The resolution on wheat grading is held over until the report of the Grain Commission is made public.

A heavy program of work has been laid upon the executive for the present year, and if these various activities are to be carried out it will be necessary for the locals to supply the Central office with funds. Membership fees should be sent in by every local at the earliest possible date.

S.G.G.A. Notes

Spruce Home G.G.A. was re-organized on January 10, with an initial membership of ten, and with R. Turnbull as secretary. "This is small," says the secretary, "but it is a beginning." In the natural order of things we may expect the local to grow both in members and influence.

A new local, known as the Codette G.G.A., was organized by L. W. Williamson, at Nipawin, on January 16, with ten members as a nucleus, of which A. E. Hulley, is secretary. Mr. Hulley is anxious to induce members of the local to educate themselves through the medium of the Open Shelf Library.

The Gallivan G.G.A. has been re-organized. It has been decided to close out the trading business for a time, and devote the attention of the members to the educational and social features of the work. The local has 14 members already paid up for the present year, and a drive has been put on to increase the number. We are looking for a large accession to the membership at an early

date. W. Roy Clindinning is the secretary of the local.

The Frontier G.G.A. is suffering from indifferent passenger and mail service, letters taking a week to reach that point, while there is no passenger train on the Consul-Assiniboia line. In order to improve conditions they ask that a passenger coach be attached to the regular freight trains, to carry both passengers and mail. This matter is being taken up with the C.P.R. on behalf of the local by the Central office, and it is hoped the Frontier people will soon be able to feel that they have some decent connection with the outside world.

Alberta

To Study League of Nations

A series of studies on Great Men and Women, and study of the League of Nations are included in the program of the Dalemead Junior local. At each meeting a committee is appointed to prepare the program for the next succeeding meeting. This local also publishes a paper, The Pioneer.

U.F.W.A. Local Banquetted by Men

A delicious luncheon, prepared by a local caterer, was served by the Magrath U.F.A. local, the U.F.W.A. local enjoying the role of guests, following the annual meetings of the two locals. The business meetings were conducted in separate rooms, the two locals meeting later for luncheon and a social evening.

Protest Lease of Indian Reserve

A resolution protesting against the leasing of part of the Peigan Indian Reserve to Archibald Maclean was unanimously passed by a recent meeting of Ardenville U.F.A. local. The resolution declares that this lease is in direct opposition to the wishes of the Peigan Indians and regardless of their protests, and asks for the appointment of a strictly impartial commission to investigate the matter.

Manitoba

Concord U.F.M.

The Concord local of the U.F.M. was organized last week following a visit from W. G. Weir, provincial vice-president. The new local has an initial membership of 15, with good prospects of at least doubling this number in the near future. Much interest is being manifested in the play to be put on shortly under the auspices of the U.F.M.

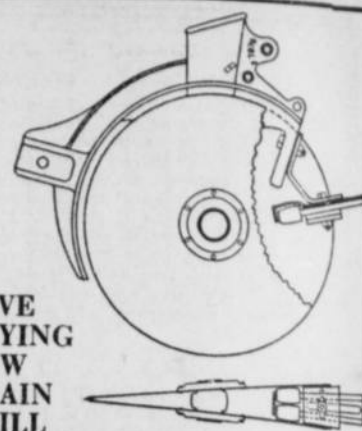
The following are the officers for the year: President, Geo. Fields; vice-president, J. E. Brown; secretary, O. J. McMahon; directors, Mrs. S. W. Webster, Mrs. W. Hodgson, D. A. Hennen, J. A. Scott, A. Mowbray, A. W. Webster.

Manson U.F.M.

Manson U.F.M. held the first of a series of monthly social evenings on Friday last, which was a decided success. The next one is to be put on by the men entirely, and the one following, by the ladies in competition with the men's evening. This idea was carried out last winter and proved a great success.—E. F.

Kirkwood U.F.M.

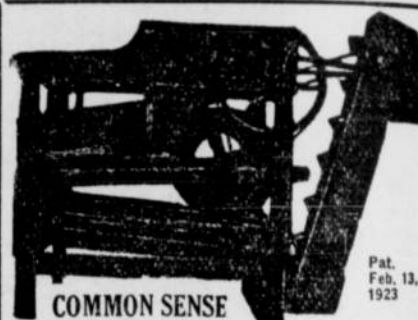
The report sent in by the recording secretary of the Kirkwood U.F.M. local says: "Kirkwood U.F.M. hold their meetings regularly twice a month, and are now making a drive for more members. The U.F.W.M. are keeping up hot lunches during the winter months for the school children, which is being very much appreciated."



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This local has forwarded a generous donation to Central office and is carrying on debating as its special work this winter. They expect soon to challenge Regent U.F.M.

Mountview U.F.W.M.

The Mountview U.F.W.M. anticipate a considerable increase in membership during the current year, as they report that greater interest than ever is being taken in the work of the association. Relief work, a nursing course, and a number of papers on varied subjects of interest to the community given at their meetings, were some of their activities during the past year. A donation of \$10 to Central office funds, was received the other day from this Women's Section.

Framnes U.F.M. Concert

The concert held on January 23 under the auspices of the Framnes U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. was very successful. The program consisted of readings, singing, and an interesting debate on the following subject: That the Farmers and Labor Should Unite on One Political Platform. The proceeds of the concert which amounted to \$50 were devoted to a family in the community in great need of relief.

Debating in Springvale U.F.M.

The first of a series of five debates to be held in U.F.M. locals in Brandon district for the possession of the Debating Cup, was held in the Springvale local on January 28, and the following subject was debated: Resolved That all Cattle Should be Dehorned. The affirmative was supported by Mr. McInnis and J. Armstrong, with Messrs. H. Drain and C. Williams supporting the negative.

The decision was given in favor of the affirmative by ballot of members present. Great interest is taken in debating by this local. In the series of 1922, our local debating team was only beaten in the semi-final by a very small margin by the Chater team, who, in the final, won the cup. In 1923 our team again reached the semi-final, and in the 1924 series our team reached the final which has not been debated as yet. Surely a record to be proud of!—H. L. W.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



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P. M. ABEL
Associate Editors

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No. 6

ADVERTISING RATES

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Livestock Display40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified...\$6.75 per inch
Classified....(See Classified Page for details)

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Our Ottawa Letter

Transportation on land and sea principal theme of Speech from the Throne—
Conservative leader outlines policy of his party—By H. E. M. Chisholm

THE Speech from the Throne, delivered by his excellency the governor-general, at the opening of the fourth, and probably the last session of the fourteenth parliament of Canada, was one of the briefest in history, occupying as it did but two small pages, and involving on the part of the governor-general but a small period of labor. The keynote of the speech is "transportation." It is made very plain that there will be no further reductions in the customs tariff or in any direct taxation at the present time in force. "It is to be borne continually in mind," says the speech, "that the existing burden of taxation is due mainly to uncontrollable expenditures in the nature of payments and obligations arising out of the war, and to the encumbered position of the National Railways. The cost of the production of raw materials and necessities of life have been lessened by the reductions in the tariff and the sales tax effected at the last session. It is becoming increasingly evident, however, that quite as important as the customs tariff in their effect upon production and living costs are transportation costs and rates by land and sea. It is the opinion of my advisers that the attention of parliament at the present session should be directed more particularly to the desirability of effecting a freer movement of commodities through an equalization of railway freight rates as between provinces and localities, and through a lowering of carrying charges upon shipments by water of the products of the farm, the mine, the forest, the fisheries and of our manufacturing industries."

The government admits that the procedure which it will follow with respect to equalization of railway freight rates will depend in some measure upon the decision of the supreme court now hearing the appeal with respect to the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. No one at present will endeavor to conjecture what that decision will be. It is realized, however, that whether the supreme court upholds the order of the Railway Commission, abrogating the Crow's Nest agreement rates, or whether it reverses that decision, the task before the government and parliament will be a difficult and delicate one.

The Shipping Combine

"With regard to ocean freight rates," the Speech from the Throne continues, "action is being taken to overcome the restraints on export trade, due to the exactions of the powerful steamship combine known as the North Atlantic S.S. Conference. Your approval will be asked of a measure aimed at affording the government of Canada a control of ocean rates."

Many attempts in the past have been made to combat the powerful organization referred to in the above paragraph, and a considerable amount of scepticism is heard in the corridors of parliament as to the ability of the present administration to carry out the proposal in the Speech from the Throne. Conservative papers in the East refer to the proposal as a

pre-election gesture, which will never be successfully carried into effect. But from authoritative sources it is learned that the fleet of vessels which the government has entered into agreement with is by no means a phantom fleet, and that the proposal is the result of careful investigation and profound consideration. The fleet in question will consist of from 10 to 12 vessels of thoroughly modern construction, capable both in carrying capacity and speed of competing on the Atlantic with any other shipping concern at present in existence. Under the agreement the new steamship line will be granted certain subventions estimated at about \$1,000,000 a year in return for the carriage of Canadian products at an average rate estimated at from 10 to 15 per cent. lower than that now charged by the Atlantic combine. While the new plan will be naturally linked up with the Canadian National Railway, it is stipulated that any Canadian steamship company, including the C.P.R., which may desire to take advantage of the same terms, may do so.

It is further announced in the Speech from the Throne, that it is the intention of the government "to equip our important ports on the St. Lawrence route and on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts so as to enable them to meet all requirements of modern navigation."

Senate Reform

Reform of the Senate promised by Premier King last session, and in the course of public speeches during the recess, is still very much in the offing. The government, apparently, has decided to take the strictly constitutional course of consulting the various parties to the confederating pact before undertaking any amendment to the constitution along the lines proposed. "You will be asked," says the Speech from the Throne, "to sanction the calling of a conference between the federal and provincial governments to consider the advisability of amending the British North America Act with respect to the constitution and powers of the Senate, and in other important particulars."

Obviously, such a conference cannot be called until after the first session has ended. Obviously, also, the provincial representatives who will attend this conference cannot commit their respective provinces to any proposal which may be made without the consent of the legislature. It is, therefore, highly probable, that in the event of dissolution of the present federal parliament, this year, Senate reform will still continue to be a pre-election promise.

The Coming Election

As a matter of fact, the Speech from the Throne has a decidedly pre-election flavor. There is little danger of the government suffering defeat during the present session by reason of a non-confidence vote, but the impression in well-informed circles, is that Premier King shares the opinion of his distinguished predecessor, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to the effect that any govern-

ment which hangs on to its full allotted term of power thereby gives indications of internal weakness. The official Conservative opposition certainly anticipates that dissolution will come also during the present year, and that a federal election will occur at latest in the fall.

The Conservative Policy

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen did not wait for the Speech from the Throne, but issued to the press for publication what is obviously the pre-election manifesto of his party. That manifesto is in the form of a resolution which will provoke an oratorical field day in the House when it comes up for discussion. Mr. Meighen has undertaken to bring the old national policy up-to-date. The old policy of protection is still enunciated, but is made to apply not only to manufacturing but to farming and other industries. The necessity of developing the home market is emphasized, and it is stated that to the same end steps should be taken to preserve Canadian developments of our essential irreplaceable resources in material and power." In the latter connection, it would appear that Mr. Meighen is catering to Quebec-Ontario interests which have been agitating recently for an embargo upon the export of pulp wood and water power.

Mr. Meighen further proposes "that while every effort should be directed toward the establishment of a system of preference within the Empire, no preference should be given at the expense of the Canadian workers, and all preferences should be conditional upon the use of Canadian ports." He advocates the appointment of a tariff commission, representative of agriculture, manufacturing and labor, and entrusted with the duty of studying Canadian tariff problems in their every bearing and of making from time to time such recommendations to the government as it deems in the general public interest, with the reasons therefore, and with power also where it finds unfair advantage is being taken of protective duties, of making recommendations to be given effect by the government for removing or reducing tariff schedules, or imposing special excise taxes upon products in respect of which such advantage is taken, and that its reports, findings, recommendations and reasons, therefore, be given to the public.

The new national policy lacks one of the features of the original national policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, namely, reciprocity with the United States, without which, in the opinion of statesmen of the past, Confederation could not be an entire success, mindful of the fact that at the present time the various provinces of Confederation find it difficult, by reason of tariff walls, to trade with their neighbors in the south; and by reason of high freight rates, to trade with themselves, east and west. Mr. Meighen proposes, "that to enable the products of the western and maritime provinces to reach more readily the markets so developed, the special transportation borne by these provinces should be shared by the whole Dominion, either by contribution to the long-haul freight

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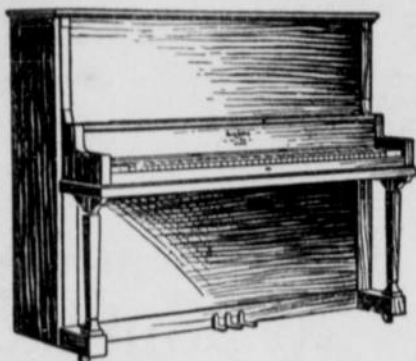
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Alberta Seed Fair

The Provincial Seed Fair and the Annual Convention of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association was held in Calgary, January 20 to 23, inclusive. The U.F.A. convention was in progress the same week and many hundreds of Alberta farmers had the opportunity of visiting the fair and listening to papers given on various problems of grain growing. The sessions of the Seed Growers' Association were well attended and there was good discussions following the addresses given.

There were two features of the Seed Fair, the educational and the competitive. The educational demonstration consisted of a large assortment of sheaf grains, threshed grains, beans, peas, flax, alfalfa, corn, flax, etc., and an exhibit arranged by the Brooks C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, showing what can be produced on irrigated land. The Vacant Lots garden Club, of Calgary, also had an interesting selection of vegetables arranged.

The competitive feature of the Seed Fair was encouraged by various commercial firms. Prizes were offered by the United Grain Growers, the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co., the Commercial Life Insurance Co., and a trophy from both the Brooks Agricultural Society and the International Harvester Co.

The outstanding features in the competitive classes were: the exhibits of alfalfa, timothy, beans, corn and potatoes. The wheat, oats and barley classes were not as well filled as last year, but were generally better prepared, and the contest in classes was very close.

The grand championship in wheat was won by Nick Taitinger, of Claresholm, with Marquis. Mr. Taitinger was winner of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Prize. P. J. Rock, of Morrin, won first place for hand-selected wheat for Zone 2.

The grand championship in oats was won by Chas. Sheetz, of Shepard, with Garton's Abundance. Mr. Sheetz was winner of the United Grain Growers prize. J. W. Lucas, Calgary, was winner of the grand championship in barley, also first in hand-selected oats and winner of first in Zone 1 for six-rowed barley; while Ben Berry, of Fedora, was winner for Zone 2 in the last-mentioned class. F. A. Wonnocott, of De Winton, won first place for ensilage. The Commercial Life Insurance Trophy was won by H. G. L. Strange, of Fenn, for the highest aggregate score for two farm crops. Two special prizes of gold watches given by the same firm were won by E. C. Wagner, of Nanton, for oats, and Nick Taitinger, for wheat.



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 11, 1925

Parliament Opens

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of parliament, last week, followed very much along the lines of Premier King's recent speeches. The problem of the cost of living, the speech said, was the most important that the ministers have in mind, and while nothing will be done to reduce it by lowering the tariff, more attention will be given to the equalization of freight rates, and apparently an effort is to be made to break the North Atlantic Shipping Conference, more popularly known as the North Atlantic shipping combine, in which the Canadian Government Merchant Marine plays its part.

Following upon the report of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, changes in the Canada Grain Act are foreshadowed, and parliament will be asked to sanction the calling of a conference between the Dominion and provincial governments "to consider the advisability of amending the British North America Act, with respect to the constitution and powers of the Senate, and in other important particulars." The last three words arouse curiosity; what the "other important particulars" are in which the constitution should be amended, in the opinion of the government, is not stated, and Premier King in his many speeches has not given a hint of them.

That is the sum and substance of the Speech from the Throne. The promise of equalized freight rates and the resolution to fight the Atlantic shipping combine and provide cheaper ocean transportation are the most interesting parts of the speech, although revision of the Canada Grain Act may mean something of importance, and the proposals with regard to the constitution may provoke some lively debate in the House. If something of real value is done to reduce transportation costs, it will go a long way toward off-setting some noteworthy omissions in the speech.

Let It Be the U.F.S.

By far the most important question coming before the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, was that of amalgamation with the Farmers' Union, with the object of uniting the farmers of the province once more in one organization, and ending a division which, if continued, must fatally weaken their efforts to promote a common cause. The same idea underlies the resolution, which the convention adopted, regarding the commercial institutions of the farmers, but obviously the immediate task in Saskatchewan is to find a way to unity in general organization.

In this there are no insuperable difficulties if both sides keep in mind the lessons of experience. The main difficulties, as discussed by the convention, appear to be the national basis of the Farmers' Union, the "closed door" policy of that organization and the qualification for membership. The S.G.G.A. is a provincial association affiliated with the associations of the other provinces through the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Even if the suggested new name, The United Farmers of Saskatchewan, were adopted, the association would, as the name implies, be a provincial organization. The convention was unanimous for retention of the provincial basis with the existing contact with other provincial associations. Amalgamation on a national basis would involve a complete transformation of the constitution, and would, indeed, constitute

a challenge to other provincial associations, and leave as great difficulties in maintaining unity in the movement as a whole as are presented in the existing situation. The farmers of Saskatchewan cannot organize on a national basis, and endeavor to expand on that basis, without encroaching on the field of other provincial associations, and thus creating in the movement that very division which it is hoped to end by amalgamation of the two Saskatchewan organizations.

An interesting discussion could be had on the question of whether or not the movement as a whole should have a unitary or federal basis, but the safety of the movement demands that such question be discussed by a conference of the provincial associations. It is useless to blink the fact that there are sectional differences in Canada even with regard to the interests of the farmers, and up to the present the farmers themselves have found the federal form of organization the most advantageous; it leaves them free in local matters and gives them unity in wider matters.

The policy of holding meetings behind closed doors is not one of such vital importance as to constitute a real difficulty; indeed, one of the representatives of the Farmers' Union at the S.G.G.A. convention, stated that it was simply a reservation of the right to exclude the general public, a right which every association undoubtedly possesses. The important question would, therefore, be the extent to which the right was exercised, and if it meant an invariable and general practice. If the latter, it is difficult to see what good purpose could be served by it.

Qualification for membership has been always a bone of contention in farmer organizations for the simple reason that it is not easy to define a bona fide farmer. In the main, the locals have been left to use discretion in making up their membership, because in practice it has been found impossible to make a rigid yet adequate rule on the subject. It would seem that to leave the matter very much as it is, to the discretion and judgment of the locals, is for practical purposes, the best course.

The representatives of both organizations at the convention were very much in earnest on this subject, and that is the greatest guarantee of success for the negotiations. Amalgamation and unity are desirable for the sake of the farmers themselves, and for the sake of the whole movement. With both anxious for unity and determined to achieve it on a basis which will remove all antagonisms, and preserve the necessary relationship to the movement as a whole, the next convention should have the satisfaction of ratifying a constitution which will bring into existence The United Farmers of Saskatchewan.

The Money Question

The discussion in the columns of The Guide during the past few weeks on the money question, has aroused a considerable amount of interest. We have received a large number of letters on the subject, a number of which we have published, but we cannot publish all we have received. We have made a selection so as to give publicity to varying opinions on the matter, and as a result we have been asked by a number of readers to relieve their bewilderment and give them some guidance by an impartial exposition of the subject by a qualified economist. We asked Professor Patton,

Extension Lecturer in Economics, University of Alberta, who will be well known to those in Alberta who have availed themselves of the extension courses of the University, to give us two articles, one dealing with currency, the other with interest, and he kindly agreed. His first article, The Basis of Currency, appears in this issue, and it will be followed by one on The Basis of Interest. These articles, we are sure, will help to a clearer understanding of this much-discussed subject.

The Lemieux Act

In 1907 the parliament of Canada passed a law providing for the establishment of machinery for mediation between employers and employed, in cases of dispute over wages or conditions of work, so as to prevent as far as possible disputes culminating in strikes. The title of the act is The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but it is popularly known as the Lemieux Act, from the introducer, Hon. R. Lemieux, now speaker of the House of Commons.

In 1923 the Toronto Hydro Electric Commission had a dispute with their electrical workers. The workers applied for a board of conciliation under the Lemieux Act; the commission objected to the board and claimed that the act was beyond the powers of the Dominion parliament. The conciliation board, however, was appointed, and the Hydro Commission took the matter to the courts. The case was tried before Justice Mowat, who referred it to the Ontario Court of Appeal. That tribunal, with one dissentient, held that the act was not beyond the power of the Dominion parliament, in that it was concerned with the regulation of trade and commerce, and the criminal law. The Hydro Commission then took the matter overseas to the judicial committee of the Privy Council. That tribunal, from whose decision there is no appeal, has decided that the act is beyond the power of the Dominion parliament in that it concerns civil rights and thus encroaches upon the jurisdiction of the provinces.

This decision of the Privy Council creates a somewhat serious situation, for logically it means that in all such matters the Dominion government may only legislate with the consent of the provinces, and, consequently, for example, practically the whole of the labor section of the Treaty of Versailles is for Canada a matter coming within the jurisdiction of the provinces. Apparently, the only way in which such an act as the Lemieux Act can be made of national application is for the provincial legislatures to adopt it.

The value of the act is demonstrated by the fact that since 1907 there have been 441 boards of conciliation appointed under it, and in only 37 cases has it failed to prevent the dispute culminating in a strike. In the year ending March 31, 1924, there were 28 cases under the act and all of them were amicably settled. The act, the first of its kind, has received the attention of students of economics and sociology all over the world, and despite its defects, unavoidable in such a measure, it has been supported in the main by Canadian labor. It would be unfortunate, from the standpoint of industrial peace, if this decision of the Privy Council were to be left to destroy what has proven to be a fairly effective preventive of industrial strife. Some way should be found of enabling the machinery of arbitration and conciliation to function in the interest of employers, employed and the public.

The C.M.A. and the Tariff

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is afraid that the King government may make further reductions in the tariff at the present session of parliament, so it has issued a note of warning and protest in advance.

There have been, declares a report of the association's tariff committee, five tariff reductions since the war—in 1919, 1920, 1922, 1923, 1924. The report continues:

These tariff reductions caused unemployment, forced hundreds of thousands of Canadians to leave the Dominion to seek work in the United States, caused failure of many manufacturing concerns, and reduced the operations of many others, with consequent unfavorable results to farmers, merchants, railways, banks and consumers.

Canada, the report says, should have raised her tariff during the past five years, and if that had been done the country would have seen great prosperity. Even now it is not too late. Let Premier King listen to the wise counsel of the manufacturers and the protectionists and reverse his tariff policy, and the report promises that unemployment will be ended, immigration increased and emigration decreased, the deficits on the C.N.R. will be replaced by surpluses, money will be plentiful, business will boom and everybody will be happy. No perfervid radical ever pointed the way to Utopia with more gusto than does the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; no zealous reformer ever placed more confidence in a panacea than the protectionists do in that of a protective tariff.

Let us look at these tariff reductions which have had such terrible effect upon Canadian prosperity. In 1919 the average ad valorem rate of duty on all dutiable imports into Canada was 21.5 per cent.; in 1923 it was 24.9 per cent., an increase of 3.4 per cent. On all goods, dutiable and free, the average rate in 1919 was 12.3 per cent.; in 1923 it was 16.7 per cent., an increase, which the consumer pays, of 4.4 per cent. Even under the British preferential tariff, that bugbear of many manufacturers, the average rate in 1919 was 22.3 per cent., and in 1923, 24.5 per cent., while on all British imports, dutiable and free, the rate in 1919 was 15.3 per cent., and in 1923 20.1 per cent., an increase of 4.8 per cent.

These figures clearly show that despite the slight reductions of the tariff in the years mentioned, the Canadian consumer is

paying today a higher tariff tax than he paid in 1919; or, to put it in another way, that the greater portion of the imports is of the higher taxed kind of goods. It is on these higher taxed goods that the Canadian manufacturers want the tariff increased, and they audaciously declare that if the tariff were increased and the consumer compelled to pay more for the goods, the country would be flooded with the sunshine of prosperity.

Just how the tariff reductions complained of have hurt the farmers, merchants, railways, banks and consumers is not very apparent, since if the manufacturers were hurt by increased competition and lower prices, farmers, merchants and the rest must have reaped the benefit of the lower prices. If there were no lower prices then the manufacturers could not be in a worse condition by the tariff reductions than they were before. In any case this much can be positively stated: the manufacturers of Canada since 1920 have faced no greater distress than the farmers; they have suffered not nearly as much through competition and heavy fall of prices. A tariff as high as Haman's gallows would not have saved the farmer from the effects of the precipitous price decline beginning in 1920, and the demand that he be made to carry the loss of the manufacturers as well as his own, for that is what an increase of the tariff means, is one that cannot be adequately denounced in parliamentary language.

Senate Reform Overdue

Senator Lorne Campbell Webster, of Montreal, addressing a local Women's Conservative Association, recently, declared, according to press reports, that the economic conditions in Canada and the lack of population, were due to free trade. The noble senator also made dark references to parties leaning towards annexation.

At the same meeting Senator Rufus Pope let the cat out of the bag completely. He warned his hearers against the Quebec Liberal members who "flirted with the annexationists of the Progressives," and he charged that the Progressives would deliver Canada, including the province of Quebec, into the hands of the United States. These statesmanlike utterances by the two noble senators constitute another convincing proof that Senate reform has been long overdue.

Editorial Notes

A French statesman unofficially suggests that France should not be expected to pay her American war debt. An American statesman replies with a declaration that France must pay her American war debt in full, and should begin paying it very soon. These unofficial exchanges are merely to clear the air. Pretty soon the two governments will get down to business.

What a delightful joker is Lord Atholstan, the proprietor of the Family Herald and Weekly Star and other journals in Montreal. It will be remembered how he urged the defeat of the reciprocity agreement in 1911, and promised a \$10,000 contribution to the farmers' political party to assist in getting free agricultural implements, the building of the Hudson Bay Railway, etc. Reciprocity was defeated, but the noble joker still has his \$10,000, and is fighting the Hudson Bay Railway tooth and nail. Beware of titled jokers!

The return of the Wheat Board funds and the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass rates made a pretty good month's record for Premier King.

The advocates of the abolition of the Crow's Nest rates point out that water transportation in the East prevents the railways from raising their rates. The plan is evidently that out here, where we have no competitive water system, the people are to be soaked by discriminatory freight rates. Possibly so, but not without a struggle.

Lord Haldane, in giving judgment for the Privy Council in the appeal of the Toronto Hydro Electric Commission, states that the Lemieux Act is one that could have been passed by any provincial legislature as it came within the powers conferred upon the provinces by the British North America Act. That does not answer the question, however, as to whether such provincial legislation would be applicable to Dominion undertakings or whether it would be necessary to have Dominion legislation for Dominion works. What has happened is that the relations of employers and employed, on public works, for example, has been thrown back by this judgment of the Privy Council to where they were 20 years ago. It is a pity the Supreme Court of Canada was not consulted on the question of the constitutional validity of this act.



Central Board of S.G.G.A. 1925

Top row, left to right—Ira O'Dell, C. M. W. Emery, J. V. Patterson, H. C. Fleming, J. M. Thomas, Dr. F. G. Salisbury and L. W. Williamson. Middle row, left to right—E. Coffin, A. Baynton (Exec.), Jno McCloy, R. Sephton, M. McLachlan, W. J. Brummitt (Exec.), E. S. Whatley, Geo. Burden, A. Z. Drew and M. Hall. Front row, left to right—A. H. Hayes, W. H. Beasley (Exec.), Mrs. John Holmes, Hon. Geo. Langley (Vice-President), Mrs. Ida McNeal (President, Women's Section), Geo. F. Edwards (President), Mrs. Geo. Hollis (Vice-President, Women's Section), W. A. S. Taggart (Exec.), G. C. Stoliker, W. H. Johnstone and R. Glassford.

Old Cannington Manor

The story of an English settlement

By John Hawkes

THE story of the settlement of the North-West Territories is full of romance for those who can see romance when it comes in the guise of a gallant struggle against the forces of nature in a primeval land. In 1882, west of Brandon, lay a rolling sea of grass and wood, stretching for some three hundred leagues until it broke at last against the indescribable grandeur of the Rocky Mountains. The task that lay before the early settlers was to convert this vast and beautiful wilderness into a home for civilized man. Hitherto its contribution to the world's wants has been the skins of wild beasts for the decoration of eastern beauties who were wealthy enough to buy them. To the world's needs, as differentiated from its mere wants, it had contributed nothing.

Two kinds of people formed the spear-head, as it were, of this attack, the Ontarian and the Englishman. There were others, but these two were in the forefront. Numerically the man from Ontario formed the great majority, and the resourcefulness and initiative gained in the East gave him an advantage not to be despised, but when it came to pertinacity, courage and endurance the Englishman drew up level, and occasionally shot ahead. An instance of this will be found in Cannington Manor, an English settlement some 40 miles south of Moosomin, on the borders of the beautiful and famous Moose Mountain. Without further introduction let us to our story.

The Founding of the Settlement

Captain Edward Michell Pierce, a British army officer, lost heavily in a bank failure. He was now in middle age with a family of eight children to settle in the world. The remains of an English fortune, fit only to pay rates and taxes in England, would provide amply for a new start in a new country; and Captain Pierce, accompanied by his second son, Harvey, left England on June 20, 1882, and proceeded to Toronto. Here he secured a comfortable house, and Mrs. Pierce and the rest of the family, in charge of Duncan, the eldest son, followed on July 4. Duncan, without delay, left Toronto for the North-West Territories to hunt for land, and soon sent for his father, as he had found a desirable location. The Canadian Pacific Railroad was in course of construction and had passed the Manitoba boundary. What is now Moosomin was then un-named, and was known as "The Fourth Siding." The land Duncan had pitched upon was some 40 miles south of the siding, said siding at that time consisting of four tents, one of which was the land office, another the mounted police quarters, another was the home of land guides, and the fourth was that of R. D. McNaughton, who was later to become the head of a fine departmental store. Then came a bitter disappointment. Captain Pierce found that the land on which he wished to take up homesteads and pre-emptions for himself and four sons had been withdrawn from settlement. Refusing to accept defeat Captain Pierce retraced his steps to Ottawa.

"What's in a Name"

In Ottawa at the government offices, Captain Pierce was informed that his quest was hopeless; the land was not open for "entry," and there was an end of it. The captain insisted on seeing Sir David Macpherson, the minister of the interior.

Great issues often hang on little things. When Captain Pierce's friends named him Edward Michell, after a certain brigadier-general, they little thought what magic those names were to work. Captain Pierce was a stranger to Sir David, but his Christian names aroused a kindly interest in the knight's breast, for Brigadier-General Michell had been a friend of his. He introduced the captain to Sir John A. Macdonald, the premier, who had an order-in-council passed throwing the land the captain wanted open for entry for one day; and the captain duly made entry for himself

and three sons. Captain Pierce told Sir John that he could procure other settlers. The required tract was then thrown open for homesteading; the other settlers came and it was in this way the famous settlement came into being.

Arrival of the Family

The introduction of the Pierce family, gently nurtured and to whom hardship was but a word, into the rigors of a north-west winter at 40 below zero, is worth a passing word. The mother and girls came to Winnipeg from Toronto in October, and were the guests of Captain and Mrs. Tinning, old friends in England. Meanwhile the captain and his sons were busy on the site of the new settlement. Let Miss Lily Pierce tell the tale. She says:

"Duncan came for us to Winnipeg, on January 25, 1883, and we arrived at our future home on January 28. It was very cold, and on the 21st it was 46 below zero. The only team of horses available when we arrived at Moosomin belonged to Homer Smith, who lived on the Pipestone, and he agreed to drive us out, a distance of about 40 or 45 miles. We had to sleep in two places on our way out to break the journey on account of the deep snow which made the trails so heavy. At one house 12 x 16, there were 14 people sleeping there that night. Six women were upstairs and eight men below. We peeped down through a knot hole in the floor, and saw the men lying in rows, rolled up in their blankets with their clothes for pillows—the usual way in those days when they could not find a bed to sleep in. We left next morning after having had our feet rubbed with oil of capsicum to prevent them from freezing. In those days none of us knew the danger of taking a long journey in such severe cold. There was the "Big Plain" to get over, a distance of 18 miles, without the least shelter in the event of a blizzard. It need hardly be said that we were exceedingly glad to reach our destination, and to be all together again. The sight of our brothers, in overalls, mitts and fur caps, amused us girls immensely. It was all such a change from the luxurious life in England, but we were young and full of life, had the great joy of being together, and everything seemed to be a joke and so we were very happy."

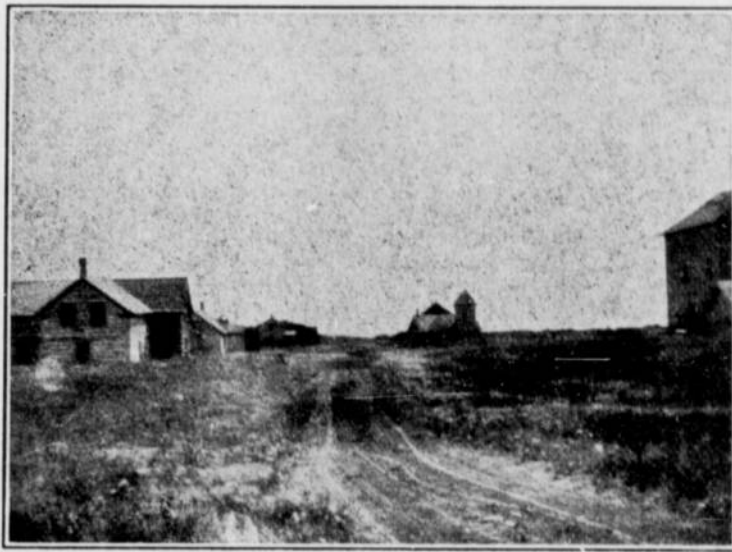
After Ten Years: The Village

The detailed story of the progress and characteristics of the settlement would make a fair-sized volume. We can only indicate it in a few jerky paragraphs. The soul of Cannington Manor was not expressed in a feverish hustle to get rich quick. Not that there was any lack of enterprise, for in fact township nine, range one, west of the second principal Meridian, was not to be surpassed in the territories for the size and comfort of its houses and buildings, and the quality of its stock. A village had sprung up 40 miles from the railroad which compared more than well with many on the main line of railway. In this development Captain Pierce, R. M. Bird and E. N. Maltby, took a leading part under the name of the Moose Mountain Trading Company. They had a general store and built a fine roller grist mill with a 50-horse-power engine, fired by cordwood from the Moose Mountain. They brought out James Ramsay, an Old

Country coach builder, and established a wagon shop and painting business. Mr. Ramsay was a skilled workman, and in 1888, he built an English dog cart for the Beckton Bros. (of whom more anon) in the most approved style—high on the wheel and with the usual seat behind for the "tiger."

There was a fine schoolhouse, which also served the purpose of a town hall, on the spacious second floor. This was also the assembly room, where concerts, dances and public gatherings of all kinds were held. This meeting place was equipped with a piano subscribed for by the settlers—not a mere "cottage" instrument, but a fine grand. This building was heated by a furnace. The only fuel used in the settlement was wood which could be procured in any quantity from the Moose Mountain, seven miles distant. There was at first an abundance of timber for lumber, and in 1884, a saw-mill was set up in the woods and it turned out about 200,000 feet of lumber before it was dismantled.

There was also a Dominion Land



Cannington Manor as it appeared in 1914, before being dismantled

Office, where entry could be made for homesteads, covering a wide district.

A pleasing feature was the Anglican church. The first building was of logs selected from the mountain, and it was no mere make-shift structure. It was built according to ecclesiastical pattern, with nave, chancel, tower, spire and belfry, and was neatly plastered within and without. This provision for religious needs was one of the first cares of the original settlers. It was built in the summer after Captain Pierce's arrival. Ted Pierce brought in the first load of logs on December 22, 1883. The "raising" in which the whole settlement assisted, was on June 16, 1884. Bishop Anson came to merely "open" the church, but he was so impressed by its completeness and the loving care bestowed on its furnishings, with its "good pews, altar, font, lectern, reading desk, bell and organ," that he "consecrated" the building, which thus became a fully established church and not a mere mission station. The organist was Miss Lily Pierce, and the church was erected on land given by her father. Previously, service had been held in the Pierce dining-room. The first service there was conducted by Archdeacon (now Bishop) Pinkham, in October, 1883, when he baptised Lily Hindmarsh, the first girl, and Alfred Turton, the first boy. It is claimed that Cannington Manor church was the first to be "consecrated" in the whole wide diocese of Qu'Appelle. It was named All Saints, after the church of All Saints at Selsey, Gloucestershire, England, the vicar of which was the father of the three Messrs. Page.

The first marriage was celebrated on November 28, 1885, when S. Spencer Page led Miss Frances Michell Pierce to

the altar. The first resident clergyman was the Rev. St. John Field, and among succeeding rectors was the present Dean Dobie, of Regina.

Early Settlers

Miss Lily Pierce gives us the following as being among the pioneers: Harry and Frank Sayer; Spencer and William Page; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. Hanson (three sons and one daughter); Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys (five sons and five daughters); Mr. and Mrs. Jack Backer; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Field (three daughters); Mr. and Mrs. Tripp; Sidney, Henry and Percy Brockman; Charlie Cooper; Alan and Felix Troughton; C. D. Rushbrook; Geo. Shaw Page; Mrs. Sheldon-Williams (two sons and two daughters); Harry and R. Montagu Bird; E. N. Maltby; Ernest, William and Herbert Beckton; Mr. and Mrs. Stainer (seven sons and two daughters); C. Gerald Napier; C. Steedman; A. Bellhouse; Ashton Lyon; Stuart George; A. LeMesurier; Cecil and Paul LeMesurier; Tony Purser; Dr. Hardy; C. Fleming; H. Dreweath; Harry Moore; Mrs. Pigott (three sons); Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor; Fred Blagdon; C. R. A. Hinds; Charles and Jack Dawson; Mr. and Mrs. John Turton and family; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Turton and family; C. Royal Dawson; L. and R. Neish. To these we may add the name of John Knowler, the veteran merchant, of White-wood. He, however, did not engage in farming, but was associated with the Trading Company. Mrs. John Knowler is also a Canningtonian.

The Three Beckton Brothers

The name of Beckton became known all through the West as race-horse owners. At first they built temporary stables, but presently blossomed out with a house and buildings second to none in the West. In fact it was almost

a staggering thing in those early days to come across such buildings. The house was of a bluish stone taken from the dry bed of a creek, about a mile distant. It had verandas, French windows, a well equipped billiard room, an open fire-place and special rooms for the accommodation of guests. Here was dispensed a lavish and whole-souled hospitality, and the fame of it went out through all the land.

But, after all, the glory of the place was the racing stables, 120 feet long by 24 feet wide, with a loft over all, the whole being splendidly fitted, with excellent ventilation and drainage. No race meeting was complete in the West without entries from the Beckton stables.

Many others deserve special mention, but space will only permit of a few being mentioned as having fine places and good stock. Mr. Humphreys, an English gentleman with a large family, first turned his attention to horses, but presently went into bacon-curing, and we can personally testify that he turned out an article equal to the best English "Wiltshire." D. F. Boissevain had a very fine farm, and his pure-bred cattle were among the very best in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, who came to the settlement after a long residence in Constantinople, had a handsome dwelling, a choice herd of Polled-Angus cattle and some very fine horses, all imported with excellent judgment from Ontario. Jack Baker, that good sportsman, who was the master of the Cannington foxhounds, also had a fine farm, as did Ashton Lyon, Mr. Watson, Gerald Napier, and Mr. Stainer, who deserted Ceylon, where he was a coffee planter, in order to join the colony. It remains

Continued on Page 20

The Basis of Currency

By *Harald S. Patton, Extension Lecturer in Economics, University of Alberta*

CURRENCY in its broadest sense is anything which is widely and freely accepted as a medium of exchange for goods or services. In Canada we have five orders of currency. First, gold, whose currency value always coincides with its intrinsic or bullion value, and which is acceptable by weight throughout the world. Second, subsidiary coins, silver, nickel and copper, constituting the small change of business, which circulate at considerably more than their intrinsic value. Third, notes issued by the Dominion government, redeemable in gold (except under emergency legislation) and enjoying, along with gold, a legal tender quality, the government being bound to accept them in payment of all dues to itself. Fourth, bank notes, redeemable in legal tender currency (money proper), and constituting the principal medium of exchange in the hands of the public. Fifth, bank credit deposits, representing the loan of the credit of the banks, on the security of the real wealth of the borrower, or "credit despositor," and circulating in the form of cheques, or orders upon these credit deposits.

Exchanges of goods or services may be effected by any of these media. The extent of their acceptability, however, is not the same. Gold enjoys a universal acceptability. Cheques, on the other hand, have a relatively restricted acceptability, depending on the repute and standing of the drawer. Government paper currency enjoys general acceptability within the country because of the legal tender quality the government has conferred upon it. Bank notes command almost equal acceptability within the country, because of certain legal safeguards, and because the banks are bound to redeem their outstanding notes through the clearing house in the form of legal tender money. While cheques rank lowest in the range of their acceptability and circulation, they have the advantage of convenience and economy, and are used in effecting a greater volume of exchanges than any other medium.

Qualities of a Good Currency

A good currency must possess three qualities. Not only must it enjoy general acceptability, but it must also be sufficiently expansible or elastic to meet the changing needs of business, and above all, its value should remain relatively stable.

Since the prime function of currency is to serve as a medium of exchange, the quantity of it in circulation should correspond as closely as possible to the volume of goods or services (circulating real wealth) which it is desired to exchange. Increased production of goods requires more currency to circulate them, as increased freight requires more box-cars to move it. In Canada, the elastic element in our currency is provided chiefly by the media of bank notes and credit deposits. Dominion notes constitute the basic legal tender paper currency. Beyond a certain figure fixed by law their issue can be increased only by dollar for dollar deposits of gold. While this gives Dominion notes the security of virtual gold certificates, it does not adjust their issue to the actual needs of business. In Canada, especially Western Canada, the heaviest demand for currency, as for railway cars, arises in the fall and winter months when the grain crop of the prairies is being moved on to the market. Here we have a great seasonal addition to the exchangeable wealth of the country. Accordingly, the Bank Act, which ordinarily permits the chartered banks to issue notes, not covered by legal tender deposits in the central gold reserves, only to the extent of their paid-up capital, authorizes them to expand their note issue between the first of September and the end of February to the extent of 15 per cent. of their combined paid-up and reserve capital (5 per cent. interest on such excess issue being payable to the Dominion government). Through the additional credits thus extended by the banks to the elevator companies, or wheat pools, these notes pass chiefly into the hands of farmers in payment of their deliveries. They do not usually remain for long in the hands of the latter. As the farmers pay them out in retirement of bank loans or implement notes or store accounts, they find their way back to the banks, so that by the time the grain has been passed on to the mills and to the seaboard for export, the additional note circulation which served to finance the crop movement has automatically returned to the banks which issued it. Bank note

currency has thus been expanded to meet an increase in the volume of exchangeable wealth, and it has been contracted again as that wealth passed into consumption or export.

Through the medium of credit deposits this element of elasticity is provided with still greater freedom. A manufacturer or merchant with material or goods in stock, a grain company, packer, creamery, or fruit dealer with produce in warehouse or gold storage plant, a shipper with goods loaded on car or vessel, may readily obtain a bank loan or credit deposit from a bank on the security of chattel mortgage, warehouse receipt or bill of lading, and thus command present purchasing power through the issue of cheques on the deposits so created. When the goods upon which this deposit currency has been based, have been sold and paid for, the borrower obtains the means wherewith to retire his loan from the bank, and the credit deposit is cancelled as the goods pass on through exchange into consumption.

The third essential quality of a good currency is stability of value. That is to say, the standard unit of the currency should possess a purchasing power which remains relatively constant. Now the value or purchasing power of the currency unit (the dollar in our case) depends on the number of those units in circulation in relation to the volume of goods to be exchanged (other things, such as the velocity or rate of circulation remaining constant). If the quantity of currency, whether in the form of gold, Dominion notes, bank notes or bank credits, expands without a corresponding increase in the real wealth to be exchanged or in the population whose services are offered in exchange, the value of the dollar will tend to fall, which is only another way of saying that prices in general will tend to rise. With no more goods or services to be exchanged, and with more money and credit available to spend upon them goods and services become more valuable in terms of dollars, and dollars become less valuable in terms of real wealth. Conversely, if there should be a marked increase in production and population, and in the frequency of the

exchange or turnover of goods, without a corresponding expansion of the supply of money and credit, the value of the relatively limited dollar rises, and prices fall.

Inflation and Deflation

The upward movement of prices may be fairly gradual, as during the two decades before the war, when the output of the South African and Yukon gold mines was making substantial additions to the world's basic currency. In other cases, as when governments finance war expenditures or public works, or otherwise balance their budgets, by issuing paper currency, or when banks in boom periods extend their credit deposits unduly, the rise in prices may be very rapid and far-reaching. Here the currency has been inflated or disproportionately distended. So also, the downward movement of prices may be gradual, as between 1873 and 1896, when increased wealth production (owing to the opening up of rich new resources in America and elsewhere, and to significant invention in industrial technique) and when a great expansion in the range and frequency of exchange (owing to extraordinary improvements and extensions in transportation facilities) were not accompanied by corresponding increase in gold production. In other cases, when production and trading have been speculatively stimulated by rising prices and easy credit, the banks may become uneasy at the wide margin existing between their cash reserves and their deposit liabilities, and proceed to contract drastically their credits and note circulation. Or the government, alarmed by the depreciation of its inflated currency upon the foreign exchanges, may not only discontinue further issues of its own notes, but may also refrain from putting back into circulation as many of its notes as it has received in taxes and dues. Here the paper and credit currency have been deflated or contracted and goods and services exchange now only at falling prices.

Both sharply rising and sharply falling prices are prejudicial to the community, and disturb the economic

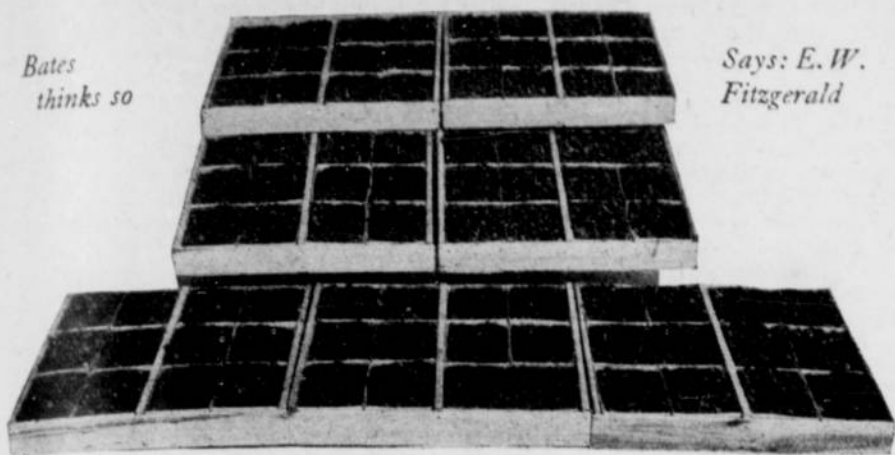
Continued on Page 19



Part of a 14-acre field of Latham Raspberries, grown by J. H. Bates, Lydiatt, Man.

Do Raspberries Pay?

Bates
thinks so



Says: E. W.
Fitzgerald

Latham Raspberries crated for the Winnipeg market. Grown on J. H. Bates' extensive fruit farm east of that city.

"**T**HERE is too much work about fruit growing. We don't have the time." This was a remark we heard the other day, in fact we have heard it a good many times. It is quite true that there is a lot of work in taking care of an acre of small fruit, that is taking care of it in the right way so as to give it a fair chance to live and flourish, and produce in paying quantities. But J. H. Bates, of Lydiatt, Man., sold \$890 worth of raspberries off one acre last summer. A few years ago he sold \$981 worth of strawberries off one acre. You can afford to put a mighty lot of work on an acre when you get that much cash out of the crop. Nobody ought to try to grow fruit commercially unless he is willing to put a lot of work into it. When he gets into the frame of mind that his conscience will allow him to put a pile of work and lots of brains into an acre, or a few acres he will get mighty big returns from it.

Mr. Bates is probably the biggest raspberry and strawberry grower in the prairie provinces. He has 14 acres now planted to raspberries and four acres in strawberries, and he plans to increase his acreage considerably next spring. Last year was one of the most unfavorable seasons he has ever experienced. After the snow went off in the spring there was no rain until July 20, when his berry field got a pretty good soaking. Then he had another dry spell until heavy rains came on September 18, and gave him more moisture than he wanted, in fact he had too much moisture at the wrong time and not enough at the right time. Furthermore, he had frost every month in the growing season, and on September 8, about four weeks earlier than usual, he had a frost so severe that it killed the ripening fruit when he was cashing in on it at the rate of \$60 a day.

Proceeds from One Acre

For several years Mr. Bates was an amateur fruit grower, and after considerable experimenting he decided that it ought to be a very profitable business on a commercial scale, so he looked around and in 1921 located 80 acres, about 30 miles east of Winnipeg, on the Brokenhead River, in fact the Brokenhead forks in the corner of his farm. The soil is a deep sandy loam, and the ground was pretty well covered with scrub poplar. When he got it broken up he found a reasonably good depth of humus on top, and as easily worked soil below it. The land is rolling and uneven and will lend itself well to surface irrigation. Mr. Bates finds fruit growing profitable without irrigation, but he believes that it will pay to have the equipment for irrigation and be ready for seasons that are hot and dry. Last summer he sent his raspberries to the Winnipeg market by the motor truck load. No doubt the good people of Winnipeg when they were eating those great big luscious Latham raspberries thought they had something from British Columbia or Ontario.

A careful record was kept of proceeds from the oldest acre in Mr. Bates' plantation to see how he came out financially, and what he might expect when everything was going well and fully developed. One-seventh of this acre was planted in the spring of 1921, and the other six-sevenths in the fall of

the same year. The rows were set eight feet apart and the canes two feet apart in the rows. When he totalled up the figures from that acre he found that he had taken 178 crates (24 pints to the crate) of fruit off one acre in an unfavorable season. He sold the fruit at \$5.00 a crate wholesale, and got \$890 from that acre. Reduce this to pints and you will find that he had 4,272 pints. Raspberries are packed in pint boxes because they keep better, are more easily ventilated, and the market seems to like them in the small box. The cost of picking was three cents per box. The crates and boxes, brokers charges and cartage totalled \$386.44 leaving a margin of \$503.54 for the grower, out of which of course he paid his cultivation charges and took out his own labor income. But after charging up everything he had a very handsome profit.

Bates' Cultural System

Mr. Bates plants raspberries both fall and spring and finds both quite satisfactory. As a rule he does his fall planting during the first half of October. In the fall of 1923 he set out canes on October 15, and from these canes he picked fruit during the first week of September 1924, which captured first prize at the Winnipeg Garden Show. As a rule raspberries begin bearing some fruit the first year after planting, giving a pretty good yield the second year and approximately a full crop the third year. Mr. Bates says he has taken 60 quarts of raspberries off a 50-foot row the third year after planting. It would require 25 canes to plant a 50-foot row, and in the third year by suckering there would be at least 500 canes in bearing. Raspberries multiply very fast, in fact if it were not for the cultivator going through the rows pretty steadily they would form into a forest of canes. Mr. Bates lets his rows develop two feet in width, and then he treats the surplus suckers as weeds and ruthlessly destroys them with the cultivator.

The Latham raspberry is the one that Mr. Bates pins his faith to after having tried out a number of others, including the Cuthbert, Loudon, Miller and King. He has no use for King as it invariably killed back to the snow line each winter, but thinks the others all have a place. He is going to grow quite a quantity of the Miller because it is a real good fruit and comes into bearing much earlier than the Latham, thus extending the season.

Strawberries all Season

Mr. Bates has been growing strawberries for a good many years, both the summer bearing and the everbearing varieties. The early frosts last spring killed the blooms on his summer varieties, causing his first strawberry failure. Two or three years ago he had an acre of the Progressive everbearing variety, and in the season after planting he sold \$981 worth of strawberries off this one acre. Last spring he planted half an acre of the Champion everbearing variety (growing them under contract for The Grain Growers' Guide) and he found that while they did not produce as many new plants as the Progressive, they produced about double the quantity of fruit, and a considerably better quality of fruit. He picked the blooms off them pretty severely in order to force extra plant production,



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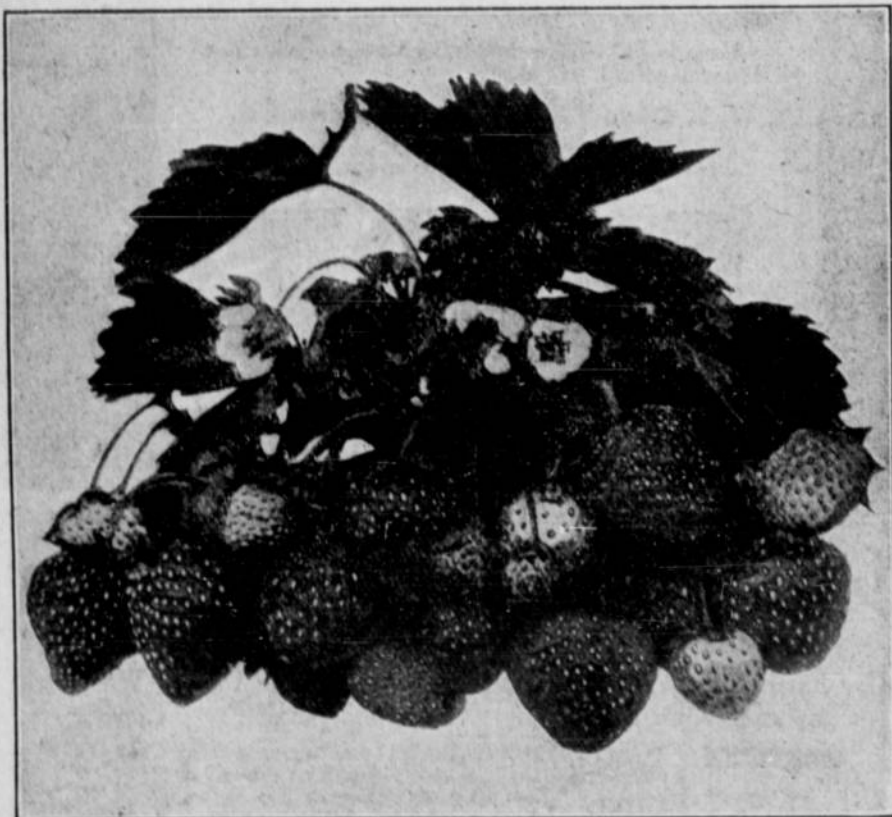
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

but nevertheless had a considerable quantity of fruit which he sold in Winnipeg at \$6.00 per crate of 24 pints, and says that he could have sold dray loads, so great was the demand. Henceforth he is going to specialize on Champion everbearers for his fall production of strawberries. He has four acres of summer bearing strawberries of the Senator Dunlap, Dr. Burrill and Minnesota varieties. He has tried many others but finds these most satisfactory. The Senator Dunlap is the old reliable and most widely grown strawberry not only in Western Canada but probably in Eastern Canada and the United States as well. The Dr. Burrill is called the Million Dollar strawberry, and is a cross between the Senator Dunlap and some other heavy fruiting variety. It has longer roots than the Dunlap, and Mr. Bates thinks it is more suitable to this country on that account, because it will stand up better against drought. In some seasons the Minnesota has out-yielded all his other varieties, but last season when it was particularly dry it did not do as well as the Burrill.

Others do Likewise

Mr. Bates' example and results achieved in the production of fruit has stirred up his neighbors to follow suit, and he has supplied raspberry canes by the thousands and tens of thousands to farmers around his neighborhood. The prospects are that there will be a very large increase in the production of raspberries and strawberries in the Broken-head district during the next two or three years. There seems to be no good reason why the raspberry and strawberry requirements of the city of Winnipeg, or for that matter of the cities of the prairies should not be supplied locally with good profit to the growers.

Mr. Bates also thinks that his location ought to be pretty good for tree and bush fruits, and he proposes to plant orchards of the tested varieties of standard apples, crab apples, plums, cherries, currants and gooseberries. It won't be long until people make up their minds that it is just as profitable to grow fruit on the prairie as it is in British Columbia or California. In fact Mr. Boughen, of Valley River, says that there is more money in growing plums in Manitoba, than there is in growing oranges in California. We do not know what he knows about growing oranges in California, but he certainly knows pretty well what there is to be known about growing plums in Manitoba, and we are willing to take his word for it.

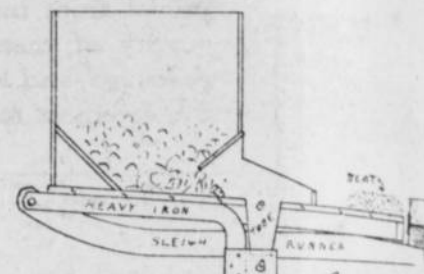
Cheap Potato Planter

Planting potatoes by hand is always slow and tiresome. A regular planter costs too much for the average farmer with less than one acre of potatoes. About ten years ago I rigged up a contrivance on one bob of an old discarded bob sleigh that has planted all the potatoes grown by five or six families ever since. It requires two people to operate this planter, whereas the regular planters on the market require only one. But this home-made planter is much more satisfactory than hand planting, as it is much quicker.

It consists of a hopper to hold three or four bags of potatoes, and acts as a sort of self-feeder to a small three-cornered table at the rear with a hole in the centre that opens into a large shoe running in the ground similar to a

drill shoe. It is not difficult for the person sitting behind to slide the cuttings into the hole in the table fast enough and plant them fairly even, the bob also acts as a marker.

The hopper, shoe, table and seat for operator are all built into one unit and pivoted at the front of the bob. The bunk has been removed from the bob and a spacer placed at the rear end of the runners. When not planting, the rear end of the unit is raised and blocked high enough to keep the shoe out of the ground. If it plants too



Sectional view of Mr. Moscrip's potato planter

deep a block of the proper size must be provided and bolted to the unit. When planting, it must rest on the runners and keep the shoe at a uniform depth, an old lever could easily be attached to raise the rear. This should be built in winter as it would take too much time in the spring.—James E. Moscrip, Major, Sask.

Ridding Basement of Rats

Q.—I have a basement under my house which is badly infested with rats. It is walled up with stone and cement mortar. Would piping the exhaust of a Ford car through a hole in the wall kill the rats, and would the gas work up through the floors so as to make it dangerous sleeping in the house during the time the basement is sealed? How long would it require to fill the basement, size 14 x 24 with gas?—Gus. Armstrong.

Answer by I. W. Dickerson.

A.—If your basement is walled up with stone and cement it seems to me that it should be rat tight and unless you have a lot of wood or other material in which the rats can hide, I should think you would be able to clean them out with a good dog and then keep them down with traps. However, there would be no reason why you could not turn the exhaust from a car into the basement and soon kill off all the rats which might be in there. It would probably take half an hour with the spark retarded, and a rather rich mixture to fill the basement with enough gas to kill off any rats which might be in there, after which the doors and windows could be opened and the gas blown out. It would be rather dangerous sleeping in the house with the basement filled with this deadly gas.

There is one other thing I might warn you about, and that is the slight danger from fire if one of your cylinders happened to be missing, and you get a back-fire from that cause. However, if you are careful that there is nothing burnable in the neighborhood of the exhaust, I do not believe there would be any danger of putting the gas into the basement. However, it seems to me that if you stop up all holes through the walls with cement and close up all openings by which the rats can get into the basement, that you should be able to clean them out in short order without the use of the gas from the car.



The potato-planter described by Mr. Moscrip in the above article

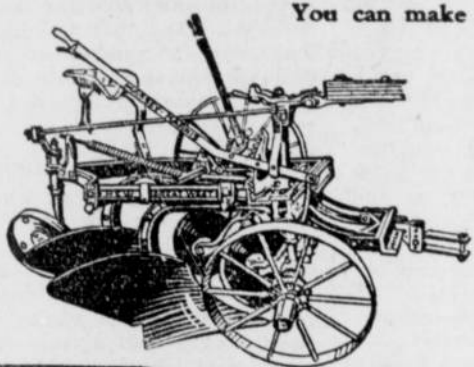
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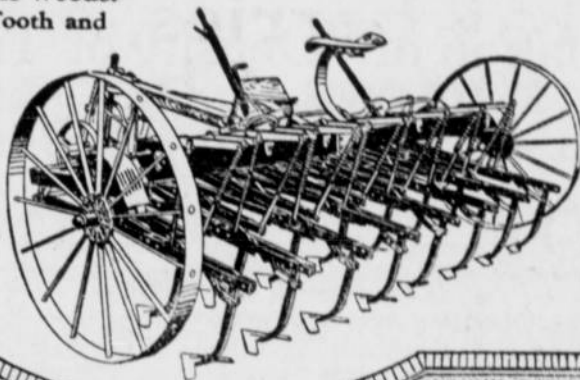
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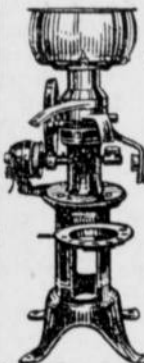
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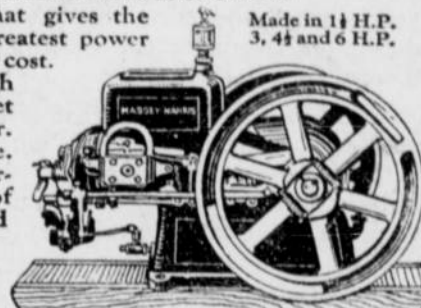
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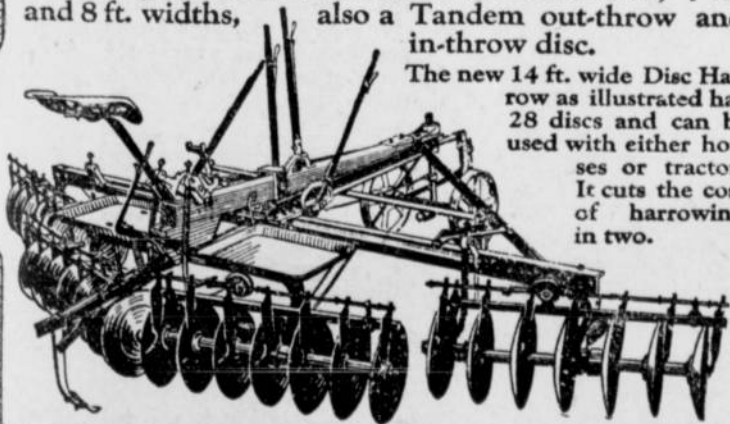
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The Massey-Harris line of Disc Harrows is complete including in-throw and out-throw discs 6 ft., 7 ft., and 8 ft. widths, also a Tandem out-throw and in-throw disc.



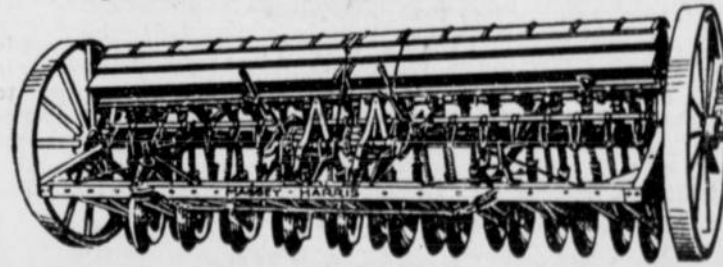
The new 14 ft. wide Disc Harrow as illustrated has 28 discs and can be used with either horses or tractor. It cuts the cost of harrowing in two.

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Hand or Power Lift

The sowing of the Massey-Harris No. 11 Drill is so accurate and positive that it is guaranteed even to sow flax. It places the seed at the bottom of a wide furrow and covers it well.

The grain box has greater capacity than any other, requiring less refilling. It is of steel and will not warp, crack or blister. The No. 11 Drill can be had in several sizes, either hand or power lift with single or double discs, hoes or shoes.



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Relation of "Density of Traffic" to Freight Rates

ONE very important factor in operating costs affecting freight rates, in railroad phraseology, is "density of traffic". It means volume of tonnage per mile of line.

Operating costs of a railway have a very direct relationship to the density or volume of the traffic.

If the tonnage is large and spread over the year fairly evenly it can be handled more economically than if it is light. Precisely the same rule applies to handling freight as to manufacturing or grain growing. The greater the production the less the cost per unit produced. The greater the yield per acre the less will be the cost per bushel.

It has been claimed that if the rate is too high it will tend to curtail production with consequent reduction of the "density of traffic". If the rate is too low the railway will lose money and a railway can no more exist on losses than can any other enterprise.

The problem then with the Canadian Pacific—one which is never lost sight of—is, to what point may freight rates be reduced for the purpose of encouraging production, while at the same time producing a living profit to the road?

The argument that low rates will tend to increase volume of traffic by encouraging production, to an extent is true. A good example can be found in the price of a popular automobile. Every reduction in the price of that car has increased its potential market in a mathematical proportion.

But reduction in price is only possible by increase in production and sales. If the price of that car had been reduced to its present level when production was low and costs were high in proportion, its manufacturers would have become bankrupt and, while the public would have enjoyed the temporary advantage of low prices, the supply would have ceased and the permanent advantage of a low-priced car would have been lost.

The policy of the Canadian Pacific has always been to maintain rates as low as possible in order to encourage production, and as traffic increases the rates are reduced according to the volume available and the cost of handling it.

In this, as in every phase of its operation, the interests of the public and of the Canadian Pacific are mutual.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

It Spans the World

24EWA

Will History Repeat Itself?

J. B. Davidson discusses fluctuations in livestock business, and lays down a safe rule to follow in avoiding the loss that extremes bring to the general run of breeders

IT is a fact that history does repeat itself, and having this in mind, one cannot but wonder what is the course to pursue in one's livestock activities, in order to be safe. I cannot help but feel that perhaps next to good feeding, there is nothing so badly needed in Western Canada as a steady influence in livestock propaganda.

One has only to review history for a few years back to realize what the trend of the times has been. A few years ago "everyone was calling 'sheep,' and there is great profit in sheep breeding." The price of wool dropped, and in the fall of 1922 no one would buy them. In 1922 everyone was advocating "getting into pigs," and this past fall and winter, sows have been shipped to the yards by thousands, and now we are likely to be facing a very good hog market and no steady supply, which is so necessary if we are to develop a trade with Great Britain or to hold our present position there.

During my life-time, and I am not very old yet, I have seen a good many rises and falls in all classes of livestock values. Back in 1890 and '91, horses were selling very high, and the demand for registered breeding stock was extremely good. In 1891, at the Spring Stallion Show, at Toronto, in the old Armoury, there were 19 stallions shown in the three-year-old class, all but one being imported. In 1895 horses were taken to the rendering works at \$5.00 each, while good work horses were sold for \$35 to \$50 per head.

About the same time cattle were selling at poor prices. In the spring of 1896, good two-year-old steers, were selling in Ontario for \$20 per head and less, and the same fall I saw good 1,400-lb. steers, in proper finish, bought for the Christmas trade, and shipped to Montreal at \$4.25 per cwt., and these were the desirable weights at that time.

A Champion at Beef Price

In 1896, Scottish Leader, 21658, won first at the Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa exhibitions, and was sold for \$150, all that could be secured for him. He was a real bull, never had any but his mother's milk, and his first calf won first at the Guelph Winter Fair, as a steer.

The same year, W. C. Edwards, at his sale in January, sold fifteen and sixteen-month-old bulls, from imported bulls and imported cows of the best Scotch families, for prices from \$75 to \$150, and yet both the commercial and pure-bred cattle business came back, and were on a profitable basis, with a particularly strong demand for pure-breds from 1900 for many years. In 1913 cattle were again low in price, and at a sale of which I had charge,

the top price was \$200 for a good cow of the most fashionable breeding, with a heifer calf at foot. At the same sale geldings sold for \$300, \$287.50 and \$250, and yet cattle have been up and horses down since then. In 1917 the average price of bulls at Brandon had risen to \$247.80, and in 1918 bulls sold for an average of \$253.

In the fall of 1904, finished hogs were selling in Ontario points for five cents per lb., or less, and the situation was so acute that the Hon. John Dryden called a meeting of packers and producers to discuss the situation. Farmers cleaned up their hogs. At the Rathbun farms, where I was superintendent, we bred 20 sows, and the following spring we could hardly keep enough young pigs for our own requirements.

About the same time I bought good ewes for \$3.25 per head at the beginning of the breeding season. The following spring we had 150 per cent. lamb crop, and sold the lambs at \$3.50 per head when they weighed around 40 lbs. Sold a number of the ewes at \$4.50 per head and intended repeating the operation, but found I was unable to buy the ewes.

And Now the Dairy Cow

I have seen the time when everyone was scrambling for dairy stock and crossing dairy bulls on grade-beef cows, and later saw very low prices for dairy products and a class of young cattle that had no market value. Recently I heard of a man who had been using good Hereford bulls for a number of years, and had good cattle. His latest purchase was a Jersey bull to cross on these. It is not necessary to comment on the wisdom of this.

There is no question in my mind about the wisdom of a flock of sheep being good property, but it is not likely to be profitable to the man who has not made some provision in the way of fencing, or who has not had experience in the handling of sheep, and who buys a lot of sheep at the present range of values.

No one questions the wisdom of keeping some cows on the average farm, and yet some of the most successful farmers I know have never milked more than enough for their household use.

The point I want to emphasize is this, that on the average, the man who will be successful is the one who will find the class of livestock suitable for his general conditions, and continue to grade up, having an ideal, and working towards it; who will feed well and who, when prices are good, will sell, but not part with his best breeding stock, and who will cull when prices are low. Those who have not good breeding stock should take advantage of the present low level of prices to make a start.



One of the first loads of fat cattle marketed on the Winnipeg Yards in 1925. They made a substantial profit for Albin Johnson, Hilltop, Man., as related on the next page.

Good Shorthorns can now be purchased at reasonable prices, and those who will make a start by buying even one cow, can gradually change from a scrub to a good herd with only a small initial investment.

It seems as if the tendency in all of us, is to follow the crowd and advise getting into things at the peak. The opposite course will invariably be found profitable.

Steers Made Profit

The little flurry that the beef cattle business has experienced within the last few months illustrates very well the contentions made by Mr. Davidson in the preceding article. When the price of grain advanced rapidly last fall, livestock owners were thrown into a panic. October and November saw an unbroken procession of unfinished cattle coming on the market because their owners could not resist the temptation to take the good cash price for their feed grains. Old feeders predicted that the spring price of finished cattle would move up in sympathy with advancing grain prices, but nothing that could be said was of avail in restoring confidence in the immediate prospects of the feeding business. There was no local sale for feeder cattle. Practically everything went East or South.

Now that some of the finished cattle are beginning to come on the yards, it is possible to test the accuracy of the opinion offered that more could be realized for the grain and the stock marketed together as prime beef than to sell the raw products separately.

One of the first loads of fat cattle to be marketed this year came from the feed lot of Albin Johnson, Hilltop, Man. Mr. Johnson purchased 31 steers on July 23, 1924, and sold them six months later at a profit of \$22.72 per steer. They were pastured on 120 acres of bush land till October 10, when they were put on stubble. On November 5, they were brought in to a corral adjoining his stable. From this time on they had free access to a straw stack standing in the corral and were fed grain on a table in a well sheltered nook. At night they were stabled loose, getting a night feed of oat straw till December 25 and hay thereafter.

The grain fed was of poor quality. The oats graded No. 1 Feed, and were worth 35 cents per bushel at the elevator. The barley was of poor quality much of it damp and frozen. It graded rejected, tough, and contained about 10 per cent. wild oats. A similar quality of grain was sold at the local elevator for 45 cents per bushel. Mr. Johnson's estimated value of one cent per pound on all his grain is considered fair.

The straw on the other hand was of good quality. The steers cleaned up about four and a half tons of hay, upon which a value of \$5.00 per ton was placed. Up till December 1, the steers were watered at a well in the corral, but as this dried up, they had to be driven once a day to a lake half-a-mile distant.

Mr. Johnson did all the work himself, cleaning the stable while the steers were getting their grain feed in the corral.

The following figures are from Mr. Johnson's records:

Average purchase price per cwt.	\$ 3.50
Average selling price per cwt.	5.98
Average cost per steer	34.94
Average selling price	65.07
Margin for feeding	30.13
Cost of feed	7.41
Gross profit	22.72

The figures that follow show how the cost of feeding was arrived at:

November 5 to 15; four and a half pounds whole oats per head per day in two feeds.

November 15 to December 1; five and three-quarter pounds chop (one-third oats, two-thirds barley) per head per day in two feeds.

December 1 to January 5; 10 pounds barley chop per head per day in two feeds.

January 5 to January 19; 13 pounds barley chop per head per day.

Grain per steers, 666 pounds.....\$6.66

300 pounds hay......75

Feed cost per steer.....\$7.41

The Guide is indebted for the figures to the Manitoba Cattle Loan Co., through whom the steers were purchased.

Discrepancy on Hog Weights

A reader of The Guide who is a co-operative shipper for the Grain Growers' Association in his district, writes that he has considerable difficulty explaining to his shippers what appears at times to be very uneven differences between home weights and stock yard weights on his hog shipments. These differences even in the same load may sometimes run from a 10-pound gain on one hog to perhaps a 30-pound loss on another one, and while this particular difference may be an extreme case, the fact remains that at times such differences are found.

Our investigations would lead us to make this statement, that where such discrepancies occur it will invariably be found that the hogs at shipping point are not weighed under the same conditions as they are at the Union Stock Yards. Shippers should bear in mind that the scales at the Union Stock Yards are of the most modern type, operated by bonded weigh-masters under direct government supervision. After inspecting these scales a great many times, operating under all kinds of conditions, the writer would make this statement that in his opinion the weights as registered by these scales

are as accurate as it is humanly possible to get them, considering that they are 30-ton scales with what is known as a 10-pound beam break, that is, the beam will not register between one and nine pounds.

Usually country hogs are weighed up in sleigh or wagon boxes on town or elevator scales without disconnecting the horses from the vehicle. Actual tests have been made and it has been found that a team of horses attached to a vehicle with even moderately tightened traces will considerably lessen the weight of the load when being weighed. Exactly to the same extent will the weight of a load be increased if the horses lay back in the neck yolk. In addition to this when hogs are weighed under these conditions and then taken to the stock yards and unloaded, there is always a certain amount of wet litter which is shaken out and unloaded with the stock. The result is that when the tare of the vehicle is taken, the shipper may actually receive more weight than his hogs actually weighed.

Enquiry from reliable commission firms at the stock yards would lead us to make this statement that shipping points which have covered scales installed at their local stock yards where

the stock is unloaded and weighed find that their weights tally reasonably close to stock yard weights, and we have no hesitation in saying that any point that is shipping livestock extensively cannot make a better investment than the installing of a good scale at their stock yards where this weighing can be done, as it will more than pay for itself in satisfaction in a very short time.

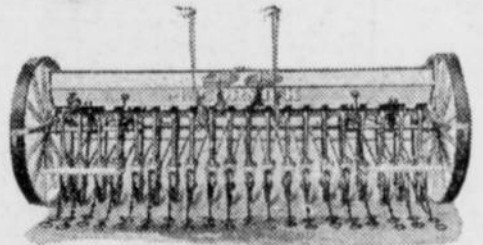
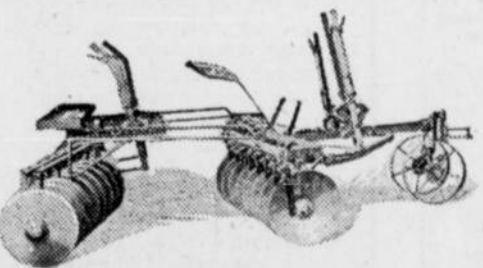
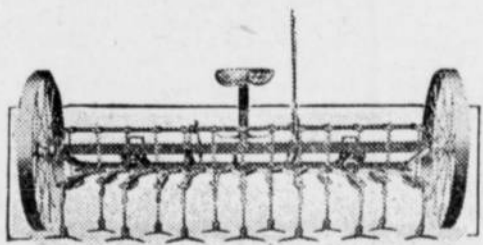
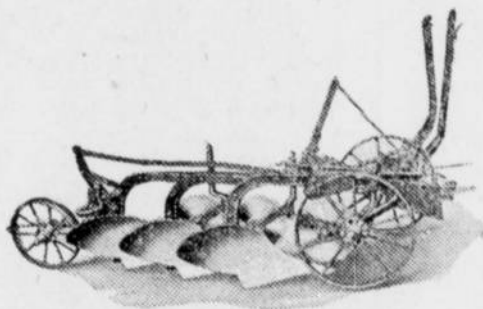
Upon enquiry we find that a great many points have installed just such scales as suggested and have paid for them by making a small assessment on each ear shipped. These scales now stand as a monument to the spirit of co-operation in the community.

Keeping Wells Clean

The way in which a great many wells are neglected is appalling. To have dead gophers and mice as well as other foul matter in the drinking water for themselves and families does not seem worry some people in the least. I knew one man who cleaned his well and found over 60 dead gophers in it. Of course this well had been too corrupt for house use for some time, but it is common to hear people tell of finding three or four gophers and some

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We are extending the Closing Date to Mar. 14

1. SWEET CLOVER—Many farmers see in this crop the hope of the West. What success have you had with it?
2. WEED CONTROL—What is the worst weed in your locality? What measures have been most effective in combatting it?
3. SUMMERFALLOW SUBSTITUTES—What success have you had with grain in rows, or any other cultivated crops grown in place of a fallow?
4. CORN—Have you been able to adapt small grain machinery to corn growing? Have you a silo?
5. ALFALFA—Sweet clover successes are bringing a revived interest in the queen of forage crops. What has been your experience with it?
6. GRAIN CLEANING—Can you turn out clean seed with a fanning mill?
7. HANDY FARM DEVICES—Time-savers and labor-savers are always in demand. What can you give us?
8. SHEEP—The most profitable class of livestock on the farm today. Can you corroborate that statement for us?
9. FALL LITTERS—If you are one of the increasing number of farmers who are raising fall litterers profitably, tell us how you do it. Our swine industry will never be on a secure basis till the raising of fall litterers becomes the general practice.
10. BEES—Last year was a bad bee year. What can you tell from experience that will revive the faith of the many beginners who started in 1924?
11. HOME-CURING HAMS AND BACON—You may be raising selects, but are you delivering the goods on the breakfast table. If so, tell us how?
12. FARM LIGHTING PLANT—If you are operating one, tell us how much it costs per year and what it means to home life and convenience.
13. STRAWBERRY CULTURE—Why not strawberries and cream on every prairie breakfast table? Does it sound practical from your experience?
14. BUSH FRUITS—Can't you say something to make the man who gets his dessert out of a tin can envious?
15. TREE FRUITS—We are just coming out of the experimental stage with the hardier tree fruits? If you have demonstrated that plums and crabs can be grown, let us know?

If you have a good experience story to tell on some subject not listed above, let's have it. We will pay you for your trouble if it is published.

Send photos wherever possible. It adds tremendously to the appeal of your story.

All material should be addressed to the Agricultural Editor

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

mice in their wells. They cleaned them because the water was getting bad and as a rule they clean their wells once a year and consider it part of their work.

To clean a well costs considerable in time and help, and if a small part of this expense were spent in making the well mouse and filth proof it would never need cleaning unless very little water was used from it, and in that case it would only need pumping out occasionally.

The photo shows our shallow well for house use only. The top is made of double lumber, the galvanized iron extends about a foot into the ground, and about one inch is turned over and nailed on top of cover. The small lid in the centre is also made of double lumber, due allowance is made for swelling in wet weather. I have no hinges on it as I find it easier to keep tight in frosty weather if not hinged. The site is drained and I banked the curbing with a stiff impervious clay. If there is a pump in the well the upper



Less trouble to cover a well like this than to fish out the gophers that would otherwise fall in.

portion of the curbing and the lid should be covered with galvanized iron to render it waterproof for sanitary reasons. Even if the cover is mouse proof a leaky one slopping with rain, melting snow or other water, and a man tramping in it while pumping after cleaning out the cow stable should be argument enough in favor of the small expense and time to make it sanitary. —James E. Moscrip, Major, Sask.

A Car Jerks at Slow Speed

Q.—Please tell me through your department what causes a Ford car to jerk when running quite slow. When driving fast or when the engine is running idle, it seems to hit real good on all four cylinders. I have had it looked over by expert repair men, but they have been unable to find the trouble. This is a 1917 model, and I have a new touring car that acts the same way when driving slow. Any suggestions will be appreciated.—L. L. Skatlim.

A.—This trouble is a very common one with light four-cylinder cars, and is rather difficult to remedy. It seems to be due to differences among the different cylinders as to mixture, spark timing and spark strength. At ordinary speed these slight differences do not show, but when the car is driven at a speed around five to eight miles per hour the crankshaft is moving so slowly that any differences in these factors become noticeable.

One way of improving the operation at low speed would be to put on battery ignition with a high tension distributor system, using one breaker and one coil. This helps because there are no coil adjustments to change the strength of the spark and less chance for difference in timing due to wear and dirt on your timer contacts. Then if you will see that your spark plugs all are adjusted the same you should get considerably smoother operation.

If you do not care to go to this expense, about the only thing you can do is to see that your timer is wiped out with kerosene so the contacts and the roller are clean; have your spark coils tested and adjusted, as nearly equal as possible; see that the spark plugs are all adjusted alike; set your carburetor adjustment a trifle richer than usual, and then retard your spark quite a little bit.

Snow-Water for Batteries

Water from melted snow is usually doubtful as to safety for storage battery use. Both rain and snow absorb more or less smoke, and dust, and carbonic acid gas in falling through the

air, and around large cities should not be used on that account. Several miles from a large city, however, either snow or rain should be safe if caught in a clean earthen, or glass, or wooden vessel as it falls, and then is not brought into contact with metal vessels. Snow picked up from the ground is very likely to contain impurities of various kinds. Distilled water is very cheap and is the safest to use.

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I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

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Tests were made with a stubble-burner on the farm of R. B. Halfeld, of Dafoe, Sask., under the direction of C. S. Hallman, district representative, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, to see if enough heat would be generated to scorch the sow thistle plants when nearly mature, to prevent the seeds from ripening and blowing. Where the stubble-burner was working all right, the plants turned dark and wilted in a few hours, just as if they had been severely frozen.

Sweet Clover in Central Saskatchewan

C. S. Hallman tells of a few practical kinks in use among Sweet Clover growers in the Guernsey district

DURING the last ten years, sweet clover has come to be one of the most important farm crops in the Guernsey district, in central Saskatchewan. Our experiences may be of interest, and perhaps of value to people in other districts where sweet clover is just being introduced. We have found that sweet clover can be used to good advantage in several different ways, such as a soil improving crop, as a hay, pasture or seed crop, for bees, or as a weed control crop, and that it can be handled in such a way that it does not become a weed on our farms.

For a soil improving crop we have found that we get the best results by sowing the sweet clover in with the last crop before summerfallowing. The common practice in our district is to take two crops of wheat and a crop of oats and then summerfallow. We sow the sweet clover with the oats at the rate of one and a half bushels oats and 10 bushels clover per acre, and have usually had good stands of sweet clover, although in some districts, or in exceptionally dry seasons, better stands are secured by sowing it with the first crop of wheat on the summerfallow land.

To get the full benefit of sweet clover as a soil improver, it is necessary to inoculate the seed with soil containing the nitrogen-collecting bacteria. This soil is sifted over the seed to be sown, and to make the soil stick to the seed, a very thin glue made by dissolving half a pound of glue in a gallon of water should be sprinkled on the seed first. The seed should be inoculated within a few days before seeding, and should not be exposed to sunlight, as the sunlight kills the bacteria.

To get the greatest benefit from sweet clover as a soil improver, the crop should be plowed down in the summer-fallow about the middle of June. If

one waits too long, the plants become hard and woody, and they do not rot so easily, and may leave the soil too open and dry. Sweet clover is a valuable aid in sweetening alkali land, but it will be killed out if water stands on it for several weeks in the spring.

A Ticklish Job

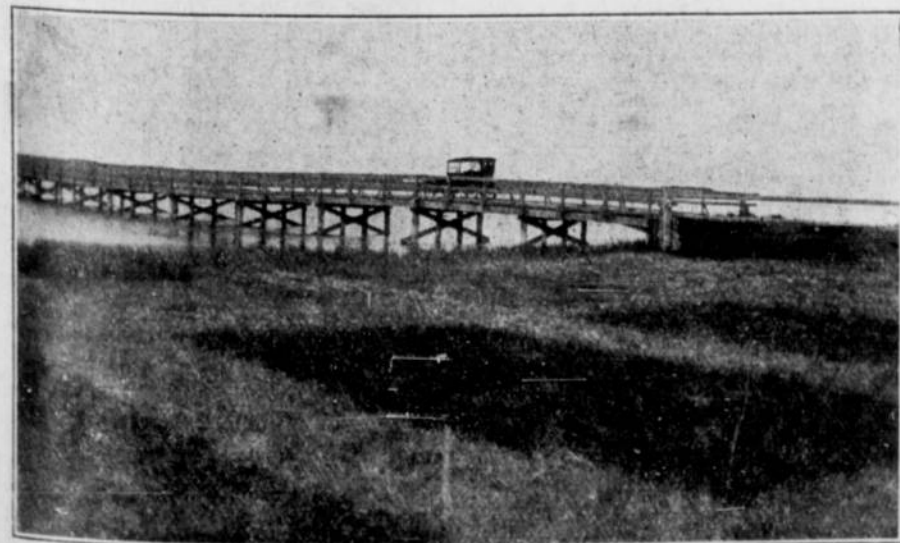
A plan that has given good results in our district is to cut the sweet clover with the binder about June 10, when it will be about 18 inches high, and then a few weeks later to plow down the second growth as a green manure in the summerfallow.

In making sweet clover hay, we have found that the most common mistake is to wait too long before cutting it. By waiting a week or two after the right time you will get more loads of hay, but it will be of a poorer quality. Since it must be cut right in the rainy season, it is difficult to cure the hay.

The most satisfactory way is to cut it with a binder and set up long stooks of single pairs of sheaves. Even though it gets a number of rains, it will dry out again, and although the outside turns quite dark, the centre of the stook will stay nice and green. When it is dry, it should be stacked and the stacks should be capped with slough hay or straw to keep the rain from soaking into the stack.

Prevent Pasture from Re-seeding

Sweet clover makes an excellent pasture for all kinds of livestock. More stock can be pastured on a field of sweet clover than on any other commonly grown pasture crop. For cattle that have never eaten it before, it is best to put them on the sweet clover early in the spring. Instead of taking off a cutting of hay before summer-fallowing, the cattle can be pastured on

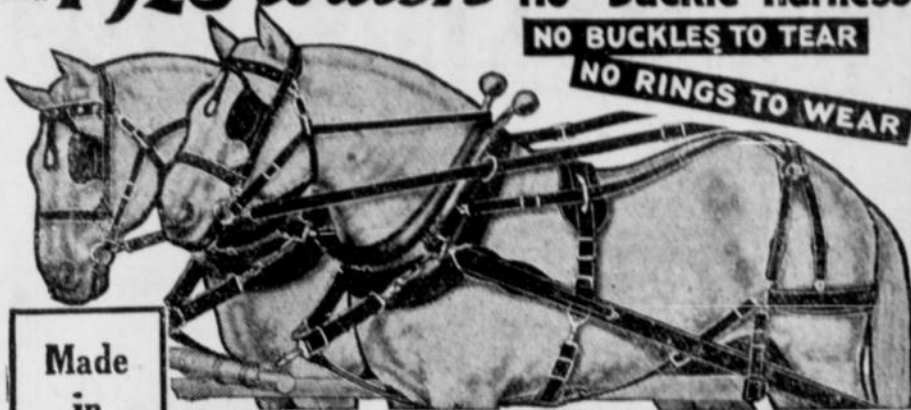


Experiments to determine the most effective methods of killing out sow thistle with chemicals were conducted by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, last year. This picture shows the treated plots along Quill Lake, near Dafoe, Sask. Fuel oil, sodium arsenite and salt were used in the tests.

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Perhaps there is someone in your home who is suffering with some skin disease, a mild case of rash, a chronic eczema of long standing. Perhaps you have a friend, know a growing child, a tiny baby, who have tried other ways of relief without success.

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Without obligation, please send me your free illustrated book on power farming.

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this land, or if desired, it can be kept for pasture during the whole summer and fall. If a grain crop is to be raised on this land the following year, it should be mowed back to prevent seeds from ripening.

It can be used as a permanent pasture if unscarified seed is sown, as in this case only a part of the seed will germinate the first year, the rest coming later. Even though the cattle keep it eaten close to the ground, enough seed ripens each year and is tramped into the soil by the cattle to reseed itself. I know of one field seeded down to western rye grass, brome grass and sweet clover about 10 years ago, that still has a good proportion of sweet clover in it. In fact it is this habit of reseeding itself that makes some people afraid to sow sweet clover, as it may become quite a weed. But if properly scarified seed is sown, and if the crop is plowed down before the seeds ripen, as in summer-fallowing there need be no trouble from this source.

For the Seed Grower

If it is desired to ripen the sweet clover to be threshed for seed, it may be possible to take off an early cutting of hay first, if the season is not too dry. The second cutting will then have finer stems, and will not be so hard to handle with the binder. But in 1924 it was too dry to get a good seed crop after a hay crop. It should be cut when the bottom seeds are dead ripe. The seeds ripen unevenly, and there may still be some blossoms at the top when the bottom seeds are ripe, but by waiting longer, more will be lost by shattering. Some people cut it only in the early morning or evening as the dampness prevents shattering in cutting.

The seed crop should be put into fairly large stooks, and threshed as soon as it is dry. If it gets several rains in the stook, a great deal of seed will be lost between the stook and the threshing machine. Racks with tight bottoms should be used, or if the racks are slatted a few horse blankets should be spread on the racks to catch the seeds that drop out. It usually yields from four to 10 or 12 bushels per acre, and at present prices may easily prove to be the best paying crop on the farm. The demand for seed varies a great deal, but there should be a good market for seed for some years.

Sell Seed Co-operatively

In connection with the marketing of sweet clover seed, I should like to mention the Guernsey Seed Centre, which is a local co-operative selling pool for the marketing of sweet clover and grass seeds. It was organized in December, 1922, and in the spring of 1923, we sold 75,000 pounds of seed at an average price of 10 cents per pound. In 1924, we sold our seed crop at 12 cents per pound. This year we have about 75,000 pounds, and although the price has not been definitely set. The newly-organized Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers Co-operative Association has several car loads of sweet clover seed in our cleaning plant at Moose Jaw. Many individual growers advertise in the farm papers, and the western seed houses all handle large quantities of sweet clover seed.

The Arctic variety of sweet clover is hardier than the common sweet clover, and will withstand more exposure without snow through the winter and early spring, and it is also a little more leafy, with finer stems. The seed is worth a few cents more per pound than common sweet clover. The Arctic variety is eligible for registration by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

A Profitable Bee Experience

One of the by-products of a sweet clover field should be a crop of honey. Bees revel in the blossoms, and the honey is of an excellent quality; and the bees are quite a profitable sideline as well. My father bought two nuclei of bees in the spring of 1923, and by fall he had sold over a hundred dollars worth of honey which paid for the bees and hives and other equipment, with a nice profit besides. He wintered four hives last winter, and last spring he bought three more packages of bees. This last fall he sold about \$200 worth

of honey. A sample of honey in the comb should convince anyone that sweet clover is an excellent honey plant.

The fact that sweet clover makes such a rank, rapid growth early in its second year actually crowds back most of the annual weeds, and any weeds that are growing will be cut in with the hay, and will be plowed down in the summerfallow before they can recover sufficiently to mature seeds.

In addition to the crowding effect, the fact that a crop of sweet clover makes the land more fertile results in a ranker grain crop which will be better able to compete with any weeds that may be growing.

Perhaps the most valuable contribution sweet clover is making to our agriculture is that it makes the transition from straight grain growing to a safer farming system both easy and profitable. We have in sweet clover a high-yielding, nutritious and palatable hay; an early spring, dry summer and late fall pasture; a prolific and easily-grown seed crop; a crop that will help to control weeds; and at the same time a crop that fits in well with our ordinary grain crop rotations.

Overhaul the Farm Machinery

Now is a good time to go over the entire farm machinery and other equipment and put it in first class condition for this year's operations. Time is available now, and is not nearly so valuable as it will be later in the busy season. We do not need to discuss the superiority of equipment which is in tiptop shape and ready to go to work at any time, over the same equipment which has been neglected and put aside with parts broken or otherwise not in first class condition. Every farmer has found this out by sad experience, when some implement in poor condition broke down in the middle of the busy season and caused loss of crops and valuable time. The farmer knows the importance of this preparatory work for the busy crop season, the main difficulty being to get him stirred up and started on doing the overhauling work necessary.

When a Shop Pays

If overhauling is to be done efficiently, a comfortable place to do the work is important. The best place is a farm repair shop with doors large enough so the machine can be run inside, and with a stove to keep the room warm. Those farmers who have provided such a shop have certainly shown excellent judgment. If a repair shop is not available, a stove may be placed in the garage, the car backed out and that used for the repair work. Usually this can be done at small expense, especially if a discarded stove can be found. If this cannot be done, it is usually possible to clear off a space in the barn or stable floor which can be used, although this will likely be rather cold for the best results.

Plenty of light is important and should be provided if at all possible. Nothing is more discouraging than to try to work in a dim light or where the light comes from the wrong direction. If electric light is available, an extension light with guard and partial shade should be provided. Often a large mirror can be set so as to reflect outside sunshine on to the work to be done. Even a large sheet of white paper or cloth will reflect a surprising amount of light and light up a place which otherwise would be quite dark. A good flashlight is often invaluable for working in close dark places, and it is often good economy to use up a few dry cells in getting light when and where it is needed. Often an extension cord can be run from the automobile battery and a spot light used for light. Even a good lantern, if carefully used, will help a great deal.

What Should be Attempted

The kind and amount of repair work that should be attempted will depend on the farmer's ability, on the tools and shop equipment he has, and on the amount of time he has available; and each farmer must be his own judge on these points. It is not expected that the average farmer will be either a finished carpenter or blacksmith, or that

Continued on Page 18

\$3000 Puzzle Contest Closes

February 28. Don't Delay any Longer. Start Counting Today. The Problem is
HOW MANY SHEAVES ON THIS FIELD?



General Rules

The contest is open to everyone in the western provinces except employees of, or those connected with The Grain Growers' Guide.

Additional puzzle charts on a good grade of paper may be obtained by writing to this office. They will be mailed to you free of charge.

Competitors must fill out the entry blank and enclose a subscription of not less than \$1.00, which will be credited to their accounts, both as entrance fee to the contest and as a prepaid subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide, which will then be sent at the regular rate until the expiration of the subscription.

The full amount of your subscription must be sent direct to the Contest Department, of The Grain Growers' Guide. So be sure your agent or postmaster does not deduct his commission.

You have the same chance of winning a prize by paying a \$1.00 subscription as you would have by paying a larger amount, but the amount of the first five prizes depends greatly upon the amount of subscription money you send in with the winning answer.

The contest is open to both old and new subscribers alike, anyone may help you in collecting subscriptions or solving the puzzle.

In case of a tie for any prize, a second puzzle will be presented, which will be as practicable and as solvable as the first. Only those tied will be permitted to solve Puzzle No. 2. Should two or more persons be tied for any prize, that prize and as many other prizes following as there are persons tied, will be reserved for them, before any prizes will be awarded for less correct solutions.

One person cannot win more than one Regular prize.

No entries unaccompanied by a cash subscription will be accepted. No solution can be changed after it is once registered.

If a subscriber, who has given his subscription to some other contestant to send in, desires later to send a solution to the puzzle, he can do so. He does not require to send any further payment on subscription unless he wants to.

All cheques, postal notes, bank, postal, or express money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide.

Only those tied will be permitted to solve Puzzle No. 2. There will be no Third Prize, and no remittances will be accepted on Puzzle No. 2.

The contest will close on February 28, 1925.

The Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide reserves the right to alter the rules and regulations. Also to refund subscriptions and disqualify any competitors whom they consider undesirable. Also to finally decide all questions which may arise. Competitors must abide by their decisions.

THE PROBLEM

The problem is to find the sum total of the figures, which, when added together, represent the total number of sheaves on the field. Every figure is complete and the drawing is entirely free from tricks and illusions, but like a lot of other things, it is not as easy as it looks. Figures range from two to nine, each standing alone, thus two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine. There are no ones or ciphers in the chart. The tops of the sixes are curved, while the bottoms of the nines are straight. By looking at any figure carefully you can easily tell what it is. However, to pick out all the figures and add them together correctly is a task that requires both patience and skill. This is one of the most attractive figure puzzles that has ever been produced, and it would be worth while to solve even though no prizes were offered. In the event that no one obtains the exact answer, the prizes will be awarded for the nearest correct solution. Accuracy and patience are the main factors for arriving at the correct or nearest correct count. Those who display these qualifications to the best advantage will solve the puzzle best.

Remittance Blank to be sent in by Contestants

All contestants must use this Blank when sending in solutions

My answer to the problem is

I desire to enter your Figure Puzzle Contest, and herewith remit, in accordance with conditions of same, the sum of \$....., which please place to my credit.
Subscriptions collected from the following:

Name.....	Address.....	New Renewal	Amount
Name.....	Address.....		\$.....
Name.....	Address.....		\$.....
Name.....	Address.....		\$.....
Name.....	Address.....		\$.....
Name.....	Address.....		\$.....

Is this your first remittance on this puzzle? Yes or No.

Total amount of money sent in on the above answer is \$.....

If this is a winning solution, send prize to.....

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

\$1.00 for one year.
\$2.00 for three years.
\$3.00 for five years.

CONTEST CLOSING FEBRUARY 28

(Please print name and address plainly)

IMPORTANT—Be sure and answer all questions and address all communications to:

THE CONTEST DEPARTMENT, Care of

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

No One Knows Correct Answer

To make sure that no one knew the exact or correct answer to the problem, or how many sheaves there are in the field, Premier Bracken, of Manitoba, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, of the United Grain Growers Limited, kindly consented to erase one or more figures from the puzzle chart. This was done at different times, consequently, no one knows just what numbers were taken out. Notes of these figures were made by Premier Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar, sealed and placed in a safety deposit box, where they will remain until after the close of the contest. Bear in mind that the Puzzle Contest Department knew the correct answer before the judges erased some of the figures. After the contest is over, the judges will inform the Contest Department just what numbers they erased. These numbers will be subtracted from the original correct answer, thus giving the present correct answer.

\$3000 in Prizes

FIRST PRIZE—Has a value up to \$1,395. Choice of:

Five-passenger Chevrolet, Overland or Star touring car, plus 20 times the amount of cash sent in up to \$25. To qualify the contestant must send in at least one five-year subscription.

FIRST PRIZE—If contestant does not qualify as above, has a value up to \$1,165.

Ford 5-passenger touring car, plus 20 times the amount of cash sent in up to \$25.

SECOND PRIZE—Has a value up to \$550.

\$300 cash, plus 10 times the amount sent in up to \$25.

THIRD PRIZE—Has a value up to \$325: \$200 cash, plus 5 times the amount sent in up to \$25.

FOURTH PRIZE—Has a value up to \$200:

\$150 cash, plus 2 times the amount sent in up to \$25.

FIFTH PRIZE—Has a value up to \$125: \$100 cash, plus the amount sent in up to \$25.

SIXTH PRIZE—\$75 cash.

SEVENTH PRIZE—\$50 cash.

EIGHTH PRIZE—\$25 cash.

NINTH TO TWENTY-FOURTH PRIZES—15 cash prizes of \$10 each.

TWENTY-FIFTH TO FIFTY-FIFTH PRIZES—30 cash prizes of \$5.00 each.

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DO YOU KNOW?

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CAN

DRY YOUR GRAIN

All tough, damp or wet grain can be promptly dried and put into warehousing condition at less risk than shipping to Fort William or Port Arthur, and you do not have to pay freight charges on water and dirt when re-shipping.

STORE YOUR GRAIN

At 1¢ per bushel per month, which is only half as much as charged at Lake Port Terminal Elevators.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN

From these elevators, East, South or West, and all intermediate points, which is a distinct advantage over grain in store at the Head of the Lakes.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

When shipping direct to the Lake Port you pay freight charges on dockage. We clean out the dockage. You therefore pay freight on the actual amount of grain shipped. This is important on cars with a heavy dockage.

WE GIVE YOU

Government Grade and Weight Certificates on receipt of the grain. Further, we guarantee the weight and grade when shipped to the Canadian Government Elevator, Port Arthur. This protects you against the loss of grain in transit over from 800 to 1,300 miles of railway travel.

THESE ELEVATORS ARE

of modern fireproof construction and are equipped with the most up-to-date machinery for the rapid and efficient handling, cleaning, separating and drying of grain.

THESE ELEVATORS BELONG TO YOU

The shareholders in these elevators are yourselves as citizens of Canada. All profits obtained from their operation form part of the revenues of the country.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

PORT ARTHUR, SASKATOON, MOOSE JAW, CALGARY AND EDMONTON

Further information will gladly be furnished if you will address an enquiry to the Canadian Government Elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary or Edmonton, or to the Head Office, 311 Grain Exchange, Fort William.

Do Your Own Tanning

Let us give you this useful book. It describes in a practical manner, *How to tan harness or moccasin leather and How to make horse, cow or sheep robes.*

TRAPPING, TANNING AND TAXIDERMISTRY

Two of our readers valued this book at \$100, another said it was quite equal to a book he paid \$15 for three years ago.



You can obtain this book Free for a small favor

It is a very useful book yet it is so interesting that a child of ten would read every word of it, and, further than this, the information is authentic, since the author has spent his life trapping all over North America, and is an expert taxidermist.

The section on Tanning, which those who have used this book consider the most valuable, contains both long and short processes of preparing leather. The instructions are simple and no details are left out. The tools and devices, and even some of the operations are illustrated with the author's own diagrams. Whether you want to remove wool from a sheep-skin, make moccasins out of deer skin, or gloves from calf, lamb, dog or cat skins, the information is all there.

The sections on trapping and taxidermy are just as complete, and many will find the information in these two sections just as valuable as that contained in the tanning section.

It is a 128-page book, in a tough paper cover, and we will send it to you FREE and POSTPAID for one subscription (not your own) to The Guide, either new or renewal, at our regular prices of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years.

Trapping, Tanning and Taxidermy is in good demand. This is the time of the year to make use of it. It is an easy matter to get the necessary subscription, and since there are not many copies of this book left we advise prompt action.

Send the subscription to:

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Overhaul the Farm Machinery

Continued from Page 16

he will have a complete set of equipment, especially for the blacksmith work. In fact, most farmers would not have the time to do all their repair and overhauling work if they could. However, it is advisable for the average farmer to have a fairly complete set of the more common carpenter tools, such as claw hammer, hand saws, square, screw drivers, draw knife, brace with complete set of bits, planes chisels, nailsets, carpenter's vise and bench, extension auger, and so on. Also he should have the more common blacksmith or repair tools, such as files, rasps, wrenches, cold chisels, machinist's hammer, punches, pliers, hacksaw, pipe wrench, blacksmith's vise, soldering copper, and so on. And in most cases, he can make good use of a good forge and anvil; with the necessary tools for the simpler operations in working and welding, and in cutting threads. In addition, he certainly should have paints and brushes for the final protection of the equipment after the repairs have been completed.

Each machine needing attention should be brought in, and should be gone over systematically. First, the machine should be cleaned up and then the repairs already ordered and on hand should be put on. Usually it is cheaper and better to replace any part broken or badly worn than to try to repair. However, it should always be kept in mind that modern methods of repair are far better than they formerly were, and that almost impossible repairs can be accomplished by brazing, by welding, and by building up by the use of the oxy acetylene torch. If an otherwise good machine is rendered useless because of a broken part of which repairs cannot be obtained, it should be taken to a first class welding shop to see if it cannot be mended, before the machine is junked. Cases of this kind are especially likely to occur at this time, because during the recent financial depression so many tractor and machinery firms have failed without proper arrangements having been made for keeping up an available supply of repair parts.

After repairs are in place, the machine should be gone over, nuts and rivets tightened where necessary, bearings properly fitted, unnecessary wear taken up where possible, wooden parts replaced where decayed or broken, and then the whole machine checked over for proper adjustment and to see that all parts operate easily. Then all parts needing it should be given a coat of paint. Much of our machinery suffers, not only in appearance but in service, for the lack of an occasional coat of paint. Many farmers seem to think that only wooden parts need painting, but such is not the case. Give especial attention during the repair work to such equipment as eveners, ladders, hayracks, wagon boxes, sleds, hayropes, stackers, and other smaller equipment. These implements usually deteriorate the most rapidly and hence should be given especial attention to see that they are kept in good shape.

Dominion Bank Report

An increase of \$3,000,000 in interest-bearing deposits, with the total deposits standing at \$91,378,285 is shown in the fifty-fourth annual report of the Dominion Bank. After deducting charges of management and making provision for bad and doubtful debts the profits for the year amounted to \$1,144,082. With the addition of \$825,374, brought forward from last year, there was available for distribution the sum of \$1,969,456. A dividend of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 1 per cent. amounted to \$780,000, and after providing for taxes, officers pension fund and bank premises account, a balance of \$900,124 was carried forward.

The cash assets of the bank are shown as \$26,953,285 or 24.87 per cent. of the liabilities to the general public, while quick assets total \$66,560,102 or 61.40 per cent. of the bank's liabilities to the public. The report was entirely satisfactory to the large number of shareholders present at the annual meeting.

Suffered Misery With Itchy Eczema Cuticura Healed

"I was troubled with eczema for over two years. At first it appeared in small spots and then began to spread all over my face and head until I suffered awful misery. The itching and burning were terrific. At times I thought I would go crazy, and was obliged to give up my work."



"I was treated and tried different ointments without any benefit. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided to try them. After the first application I felt relief. I continued the treatment for a time and now I am healed." (Signed) Miss Y. Wood, 886 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Quebec.

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When Your Income Stops

THE sole capital of the average salaried man is himself, and his earnings are his only income. If he stops, his income stops.

Think! If you have no other capital than yourself, who will pay an income to your family if you stop doing so?

The Mutual Life was organized for just such men as you. Let our nearest Agent show you how to insure a certain income to your family should your own strength fail them.

Write us today for "The Mutual Book"

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NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY Offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of DESIRABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA Various parcels may be leased for HAY and GRAZING purposes for a three-year period, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for COAL MINING AND OTHER VALUABLE MINERAL LEASES actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to LAND COMMISSIONER, HUDSON'S BAY CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Can You Sleep All Night?

Or Must You Get Up Frequently By Reason of Bladder Trouble?

If so, I would like to send you a sample of my Home Treatment so you can give it a trial. I want you to know how quickly it relieves the irritation in the bladder and stops the getting up nights to urinate every hour or two which is very wearing and a source of endless annoyance. If you are looking for quick relief, fill out the coupon below, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 408 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and a free trial will be sent you by mail.

COUPON

This coupon is good for a trial treatment of McWETHY'S HOME TREATMENT. Fill out your name and address on dotted lines, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 408 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and the sample treatment will at once be sent you by mail.

Name _____ Street or R.F.D. _____ City _____ Prov. _____

The Basis of Currency

Continued from Page 8

relations of producers and consumers, or debtors and creditors, and of those with fixed incomes and variable incomes. Rising prices are advantageous to business men and farmers as producers—so long as their goods are freely exchangeable—but disadvantageous to them as consumers and as employers. Rising prices favor borrowers or debtors or long-term tenants, since they pay their contractual interest, rent or instalments on principal with depreciated dollars, to the corresponding prejudice of creditors and landlords. The farmer with the heavily mortgaged farm will welcome inflation, as will the business corporation which has raised capital by selling bonds, and governments who have financed public expenditures by public borrowing. On the other hand, those with fixed salaries or pensions, those dependent wholly or chiefly for their income on the returns from savings or investments—including the retired farmer who has sold or rented his farm—all these will suffer in proportion to the fall in the value of money. When deflation follows inflation, which it is as sure to do as contraction follows expansion of the lungs, the economic position of the respective groups is reversed, with more or less acute distress to producers and consumers. Rapid rises and falls in prices, are moreover, highly conducive to speculation, the shorts or "bears" taking advantage of prospective price declines, and the longs or "bulls" of prospective advances.

It will be realized, therefore, that stability of value is the true test of a good currency. Steadiness of value will be even more effective than the government's fiat in the acceptability of a medium of exchange. And stability of purchasing power is the mark of perfect elasticity in a currency. A continuing decline in the purchasing power of the dollar is a sign that the currency has been expanded too freely. A persistent rise in its purchasing power is an indication that the currency has been unduly contracted. The general price index is an indication of the degree of currency stability.

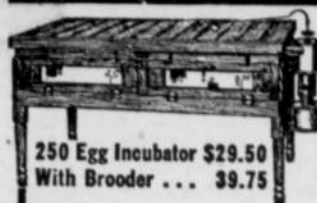
Fixed and Circulating Wealth

Now stability of purchasing power will be most completely realized when the currency expands and contracts in closest response to the volume of circulating wealth entering into exchange. The term "circulating wealth" is used advisedly. For there are two great classes of wealth in production; namely, fixed wealth and circulating wealth. The former includes improvements in land, irrigation works, mines, power plants, mills, factories and buildings of all kinds, railways canals and roadways, and machinery of all sorts. That is to say, wealth of a fixed and durable kind, usually requiring considerable time to develop or construct, and paying for its initial cost only after a more or less extended period of use or operation. Circulating wealth, on the other hand, includes foodstuffs or raw materials of all kinds, derived from nature's resources by the application of labor and capital, which are being continuously worked up by successive forms of processing machinery in the course of production, and which are being circulated in finished form through successive middlemen agencies in the course of exchange until they pass into the hands of the final consumer. Fixed wealth constitutes the instruments of production; circulating wealth, the materials of production. The former enters only rarely into exchange; the latter is continually being exchanged among the successive groups of producers and middlemen. The former adds to the productive capacity of the community; the latter enters directly into consumption. The distinction is clearly seen in the case of a terminal elevator and the grain which passes through it. It may take fifteen or twenty years for the owners of the former to realize on their initial investment from its annual earnings; whereas the owners of grain stored within it, may turn over their holdings at a profit within a day or so.

Now currency is required to finance both the construction of terminal elevators and other kinds of fixed wealth, and also the exchange of circulating wealth. In the former case, however,

140 EGG WISCONSIN INCUBATOR \$17.60

FREIGHT AND DUTY PAID



250 Egg Incubator \$29.50
With Brooder . . . \$9.75

Incubator and Brooder made of California Redwood. Incubator finished in natural color. Double walls with air space between. Double glass doors. Hot Water heat; copper tanks. Self regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with all fixtures, set up, ready to use, 30 days trial—money back if not satisfied. If you will compare our machines with others we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this. It pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price covers freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg and Toronto. Orders shipped from warehouse nearest to your R. R. station. If you prefer other sizes we have them up to 1,000 eggs. Send for free catalog or order direct from this ad. Make money orders payable to us at Toronto, Ont., but mail remittance with order to us at Racine, Wis.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO.

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With Brooder
\$23.75



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HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO, CANADA

THE excellent results achieved by the North American Life Assurance Company during 1924, were gratifying alike to officials and policyholders. The substantial gains shown by the following figures will be a source of continued satisfaction and confidence to all interested in the Company.

POLICIES ISSUED AND REVIVED	\$ 26,239,954.00
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IN FORCE	126,625,049.00
ASSETS	27,232,620.65
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS	2,861,409.12
SURPLUS	4,659,745.81

THESE records are an indication of the solid financial position of the Company today and, showing as they do, greater strength than one year ago, they point the way to an even more successful year in 1925. In the North American Life, policyholders' interests are the first consideration, over 99% of the profits earned being allotted to them. In considering further insurance, you will be well advised to call in a North American Life representative. The attached coupon will bring you a more detailed report on the Company's 1924 operations.

"Solid as the Continent"

L. GOLDMAN, President.

W. KERR GEORGE, } Vice-Presidents.
D. McCRAE, COL., }

Please mail me your complete

Report for 1924, also "Solid as the Continent" Booklet.

Name

Address

Age

the lender would have to wait several years before the borrower could repay the loan out of earnings. In the latter case, the borrower can return the advance as soon as he has sold his grain. The development or construction of fixed wealth is therefore financed ordinarily out of the savings of the community invested for long-terms through the medium of stocks, bonds, mortgages, or insurance policies; whereas the production and exchange of circulating wealth is chiefly financed by means of short-term bank credits, based on the more or less freely withdrawable deposits of temporary savings. In the former case investors simply place a portion of the existing funds under their control at the disposal of individuals, corporations or governments seeking to add to the fixed wealth or productive capacity of the community. In such operations there is no increase in the volume of currency. There is merely a transfer of so much purchasing power for consumptive uses to productive purposes. In the short-term financing of the production and exchange of consumable wealth, however, the banks vary the volume of credit currency to meet the current requirements of business.

Financing by Note Issue

Proposals have frequently been made that the government should finance productive public works by issuing currency notes, instead of borrowing from the public by the issue of interest-bearing bonds, and that the notes should be gradually redeemed out of the revenue accruing from such works. Henry Ford has made a proposal of this nature in connection with the development of the Muscle Shoals power scheme. And it has been suggested that the Peace River country could be provided at once with railway facilities if the Dominion

government would employ the same financial methods that it resorted to in 1914, when relief was extended to the Canadian Northern Railway by the issue of \$26,000,000 additional Dominion notes.

Such proposals fail to recognize the true nature and function of currency. To finance capital undertakings designed to increase the productive capacity of the nation, by issuing new currency, instead of drawing upon existing savings, means that the medium of exchange is expanded forthwith, while there is no immediate or corresponding increase in the volume of exchangeable or circulating wealth. Consequently prices tend to rise and the stability of the currency is disturbed. Eventually, perhaps several years later, when the productive work is completed and set in operation, the volume of exchangeable wealth may be increased as a result. But it is at this stage when the increased circulating wealth calls for more currency to effect its exchange that the advocates of this scheme would begin to contract the medium of exchange by proceeding to "redeem" or retire the notes, put into circulation at the time of construction. If the public works were ill conceived or failed to realize the estimations of its promoters, the excess currency would continue to swell the monetary circulation without either present or prospective increase in the commodity circulation.

It is not contended that if this method of financing were confined to one or two thoroughly sound productive enterprises that the stability of the currency would be seriously disturbed. This "costless" method of financing is so alluring, however, that once a government enters upon it, it finds itself exposed to pressure from all sides for further applications of the nostrum.

Thus the "emergency financing" of the Canadian National Railway in 1914, has been appealed to as a precedent for issues of Dominion notes for other urgent enterprises. The bitter controversies over freight rates and tariff rates in Canada are indicative of the conflict and log-rolling of sectional interests that would arise if the government yielded to pressure from one particular quarter for financing public works by the printing press. And if the Dominion government adopted this method, what of the provincial governments and municipalities?

Currency notes put into circulation upon such a basis might still enjoy internal acceptability, because of the fiat of the government. But the currency would cease to be elastic in conformity with current trade requirements. And its stability would be upset by cumulative inflation. Not only would the rising price level disturb the relations of producers and consumers, and of debtors and creditors, but it would also tend to check exports, unless exporters were prepared to accept lower world prices for their products than they would be compelled to pay for the goods they consumed.

There is much to be said for the monopolization of note issue through a public or publicly-controlled central bank, on the lines of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, or the Federal Reserve system of the United States. A centralized system controlling note issues and rediscount rates, might adjust the credit currency still more scientifically to the legitimate requirements of business and effect a greater stability of the price level than the private banks have so far achieved. But the true basis of currency expansion must always be wealth in circulation, not fixed wealth nor latent wealth.

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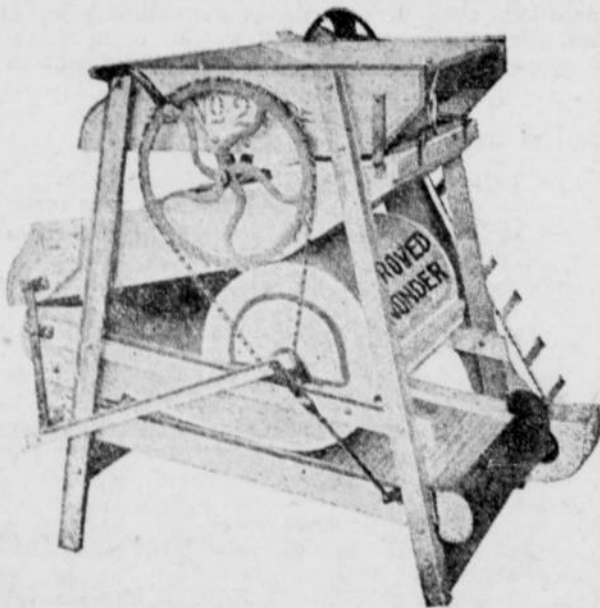
The NEW MILL with glazed cambric curtains between the sieves.

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ESTABLISHED 1884

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash Assets	\$210,207.88	Reserve for Cash Premiums	\$ 14,100.00
1924 Assessment Unpaid	46,674.17	Losses Reported but unad-justed	5,076.56
Balance of Unassessed Premium Notes	740,242.01	Reinsurance Premiums	1,860.05
		Surplus Assets over Liabilities	976,087.45
	\$997,124.06		\$997,124.06

Insurance written during 1924 \$21,362,533.00
Total amount business in force \$64,667,037.00

Write the Secretary for the Annual Report
STRATTON WHITAKER, Secretary-Manager

E. H. MUIR,
President.

A. H. THORPE,
Treasurer.

M. G. TIDSBURY,
Vice-President.

This company has the distinction of giving the greatest amount of protection for the smallest premium charged by any Fire Insurance Company in Western Canada for a period of forty-one years.

Old Cannington Manor

Continued from Page 7

to pay high tribute to Mrs. Sheldon-Williams. This lady had a fine home, and an extensive farm, which she successfully conducted with two sons and two daughters. One of the sons is Mr. Sheldon-Williams, the talented Saskatchewan artist (one of whose paintings was shown at the Wembley Exhibition this year); and one of the daughters is Miss Sheldon-Williams, now of Regina, and a member of the Collegiate Board of that city.

The Beckton stables did valuable service in improving the breed of horses, and perhaps the service rendered by the breeders of pure-bred cattle we have named was of more value still.

Sport and Athletics

Cannington Manor was famous for its race meetings and tennis tournaments. It had a race track which, with its grand stand, judges box, and other appointments, was the admiration of visitors, who came from all over to the race meetings. Its tennis courts were always beautifully kept. There was a Rugby union club. The cricket club and grounds were of the best. On that ground, among outsiders, have played Chief Justice Wetmore, Judge Forbes, B. Tennyson (nephew of Lord Tennyson) and other visiting notables. It must be left to the reader to imagine the hospitality, the good cheer, the friendliness, and we had almost said, the brilliance, of some of these gatherings.

There were many excellent musicians in the settlement. Perhaps the first "Jazz" band on the continent burst into song, as it were, at Cannington. In July, 1893, after the annual race meeting of the Cannington Manor Racing Association, a concert was held in the Assembly Room, over the school, the organizer being Mrs. Hanson, the lady from Constantinople, before mentioned. The orchestra consisted of grand piano, three violins, two banjos, four hair-combs, "bones" (Spanish castanets) a triangle and one drum. The general effect of this wild orchestral combination is said to have been really good.

Indian Chief's Son Makes Offer

White Bear's Indian Reserve was within easy reach; and one of Old Chief White Bear's sons was greatly attracted by Captain Pierce's daughter, Lily (now Mrs. George Shaw Page), and we are fortunate in being able to give the story of his unavailing courtship as related by herself. One morning the young brave, who rejoiced in the name of Sha-wa-kal-coosh, arrived at Captain Pierce's house, and, according to Indian custom, walked into the sitting-room and sat down. He wore a scarlet blanket, and a whole panoply of beads, bangles, feathers, and decorated leggings and moccasins. He also had a red handkerchief, and, more important still, a Winchester rifle, which he held between his knees. Captain Pierce, Mr. Baldwin (a Baptist missionary), Miss Lily, her brother, Duncan, and others were present. He refused dinner, and sat silently and stolidly till just before sundown. When the sun was about to set the brave said something in Chippewa, and offered the captain his tobacco pipe to smoke. Mr. Baldwin knew the Chippewa tongue, and had heard before his arrival of the Indians intended visit.

"Do you understand what Sha-wa-kal-coosh is asking you, said the missionary to Captain Pierce?"

"I haven't the faintest idea," replied the captain; "Do you know?"

Mr. Baldwin: "He is asking you to give him that daughter," (indicating Miss Lily), and offers his rifle as the price of her."

Mrs. Page says that her father's face was "a sight to behold." Turning to his eldest son, Duncan, he exploded with "Duncan, take that fellow out; if you don't I shall kick him out." And Duncan, nothing loth, immediately led the aboriginal suitor into the outer air.

Continuing, Mrs. Page further says, in recounting the incident: "The Old Chief Wa-pe-ma-quah (White Bear), called my father 'Ogema Chimogonist (English Soldier Chief), and as he was

the Indian Chief, he considered he was on an equality with the captain, and although he had been told that this was not considered so by us, he probably thought he was paying us a compliment when his son asked for me. For several years the chief's son hovered about at intervals, trying to see me alone. One day he succeeded, and in a very insinuating way offered me a bunch of brightly colored feathers. This I coldly and decidedly refused, as I knew it was 'bad medicine,' and had I taken it he would have thought it gave him some hold on me. I never dared to go out alone at dusk for fear of his running off with me."

Indian Incident in the Rebellion

Settlers in the vicinity of Indian Reserves, had an anxious time during the Rebellion of 1885, never knowing when the Indians might go on the war path with all the accompanying horrors. Cannington Manor was no exception. Two Indians came to the Pierce house early one morning. The Pierce boys gave them breakfast which they accepted, but when offered tobacco they refused to smoke, a fact which had a hostile and disquieting aspect. One of the boys went to the girls and said "Go upstairs and tell father there are two Indians here who refuse to smoke with us." Captain Pierce instantly came down and offered them tobacco which was again refused. The captain then moved over to the door to prevent their escape. Being quite convinced they were hostile, he commanded them to smoke, and seeing they were unable to get away they obeyed. Young Mr. Pierce then called in several Indians who were outside and Miss Lily took them to the door, and showed them the two Indians smoking with her father. It turned out that these two Indians were "runners" for Louis Riel, the rebel leader, and having been seen smoking with Captain Pierce turned the scale against them, as it is against the Indian code to preach war against a "smoke companion." For three nights, however, the settlers sat up with loaded rifles. There is little doubt they had a narrow escape, in common with all the territories, for the Indians were in a very uncertain frame of mind. Horse thieves were very troublesome in the early days, and there is a horse-thief story which we have not room to tell.

"The Father of the Settlement"

One sad feature of the colony's history is that Captain Pierce and his devoted wife did not live to old age. For years the captain's health was indifferent, and just six years after leaving England he had a slight seizure, and died on June 20, 1888. The Pierce residence was leased to Major Phipps, an old English guardsman (who afterwards moved to Regina), and Mrs. Pierce built a smaller home. Subsequently she went to England and lived with her daughter, Jessie (who was married to one of the Beckton's, and she died at Canterbury, Kent, in June, 1911, having survived her husband 13 years. The writer regrets very much to record that his old friend, Duncan Pierce, who was one of the best, died in Strassbourg, Saskatchewan, some eight years ago. One of the sons-in-law, S. Spencer Page, also died a few years ago. Mr. Page was the first M.L.A. for Cannington, and was made the first deputy speaker for Saskatchewan. Subsequently he became clerk of the assembly, and while holding that office he passed away. Captain Pierce was an English officer and gentleman; a man of courage, culture and fine ability; kindly and large hearted; and his name will always be honored in Saskatchewan as one of our most outstanding western pioneers.

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BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 358B, State St., Marshall, Mich

The Window-Gazer

By Isabel Ecclestone MacKay
(Continued from last week)

CHAPTER XXVI

THE professor was smoking under the maples by the front steps when the car drove up. He looked very cool, very comfortable and very sure of himself—entirely too sure of himself, in John's opinion. John, who at the moment, felt neither cool nor comfortable, and anything but sure, observed him with envy and pity. Envy for so obvious a content, pity for an ignorance which made content possible.

Spence, on his part, seemed unaware of a certain tenseness in the attitude of both Desire and John, a symptom which might have suggested many things to a reflective mind.

"You look frightfully 'het up,' Bones," he said. "And your collar is wilting. Better pause in your mad career and have some tea."

"Thanks, can't. Office hours—see you later," jerked the doctor rapidly as he turned his car.

"What have you been doing to John to bring on an attack of 'office hours' at this time of day?" asked Spence as he and Desire crossed the lawn together. "Wasn't the great idea a success?"

"John thinks it was."

It was so unlike Desire to give someone else's opinion when asked for her own that the professor said "um."

"I suppose," she added, stiffly, "it is a question of values."

"Something for something—and a doubt as to whether one pays too dear for the whistle? Well, don't worry about it. If you could not help, you probably could not hurt, either. . . . I had a letter from Li Ho this afternoon."

"A letter!" Desire's swift step halted. Her eyes, wide and startled, questioned him. "A letter from Li Ho? But Li Ho can't write—in English."

"Can't he? Wait until you've read it. But I shan't let you read it, if you look like that."

"Like what? Frightened? But I am frightened. I can't help it. I know it's foolish. But the more I forget—the worse it is when I remember."

"You must get over that. Sit here while I fetch the letter. Aunt is out. I'll tell Olive to bring tea."

Desire sat where he placed her. It was very pleasant there with the green slope of the lawn and the cool shadow of trees. But her widely opened eyes saw nothing of its homely peace. They saw, instead, a curving stretch of moonlit beach and a trail which wound upwards into thick darkness. Ever since she had broken away, that vision had haunted her, now near and menacing, now dimmer and farther off, but always there like a spectre of the past.

"It hasn't let me go—it is there always—waiting," thought Desire. And in the still warmth of the garden she shivered.

The sense of Self, which is our proudest possession, receives some curious shocks at times. Before the mystery of its own strange changing the personality stands appalled. The world swings round in chaos before the startled question, "Who am I—where is that other self that once was I?"

Only a few months separated Desire from her old life in the mountain cottage and already the mental and spiritual separation seemed infinite. But was it? Was there any real separation at all? That ghost of herself, which she had left behind on the moonlit beach, was it not still as much herself as ever it had been? Behind the shrouding veil of the present might not the old life still live, and the old Self wander, fixed and changeless? It was a fantastic idea of Desire's that the girl she had been was still where she had left her, working about the log-walled rooms, or wandering alone by the shining water. This Self knew no other life, would never know it—had no lot or part in the new life of the new Desire. Yet in its background she was always there, a figure of fate, waiting. Through the pleasant, busy days Desire forgot her—almost. But never was she

quite free from the pull of that unsevered bond.

Until today there had been no actual word from the discarded past. Dr. Farr had not replied to Desire's brief announcement of her marriage. She had not expected that he would. And for the rest, Spence had arranged with Li Ho for news of anything which might concern the old man's welfare.

"Here is the letter," said Benis, breaking in upon her musing. "You will see that, if the clear expression of thought constitutes good English, Li Ho's English is excellent."

He handed her a single sheet of blue note paper, beautiful with a narrow purple border and the very last word in "chaste and distinctive" stationery.

"Honorable Spence and Respected Sir"—wrote Li Ho—"I address husband as is propriety but include to Missy wishes of much happiness. Honorable Boss and father is as per accustomed but no different. Admirable Sami child also of strong appetite when last observed. Departure of Missy is well to remain so. Moon-devil not say when, but arrive spontaneous. This insignificant advise from worthless personage Li Ho."

Desire handed back the letter with a hand that was not quite steady. The professor frowned. He had hoped that she was beginning to forget. But, with one so unused to self revelation as Desire, it had been difficult to tell. He had thought it unwise to question and he had never pressed any comparison between her life as it was and as it had been. Better, he thought, to let all the old memories die. They were, he fancied, not very tellable memories, being compounded not so much of word and deed as of those more subtle things without voice or being which are no less terribly, evilly, real and whose mark remains longest upon the soul. Even complete understanding would not help him to rub out these markings. Only that slow over-growing of life, which we call forgetfulness, could do that. She was so young, there was still an infinite impulse of growth within her and in the new growth old scars might pass away.

Desire noticing the new seriousness of his face was conscious of a pang of guilt. It seems such crass ingratitude to doubt for one instant the stability of the happiness he had given her. Had he not done more than it had seemed possible for anyone to do? From the first she had overflowed with silent gratitude to him. There was wonder yet in the apparent ease with which he had sauntered into the prison of her life and, with a laugh and jest, set her free. He had shown her, for the first time in her life, the blessedness of receiving. Those whose nature it is to give greatly are not ungenerous to the giving of others. It is a small and selfish mind which fears to take, and Desire was neither small nor selfish. She had hidden the thanks she could not speak deep in her heart, letting them lie there, a core of sweetness, sweeter for its silence.

Who shall say when in this secret core a wonderful something began to quicken and to grow? So fine were its beginnings that Desire herself knew them only as new bloom and color, "violets sweeter, the blue sky bluer"—the old eternal miracle of a new-made earth.

She had called this new thing friendship and had been content. Only today, when she had for an instant glimpsed life through the eyes of Agnes Martin, had there seemed possible a greater word. In that quiet room another name had whispered around her heart like the first breath of a rising wind. She had not dared to listen. Yet, without listening, she heard. And now, through Li Ho's letter, that other Self who would have none of love, stretched out a phantom hand and beckoned.

The professor took the letter from her, gravely, retaining for an instant, the unsteady hand that gave it.

"Aren't you able to get away from it yet?" he asked kindly.

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If he dies before 60, every dollar that he paid in, with 4 % compound interest, would be returnable to his heirs. If he should die between 59 and 60, the amount so returnable in a cash sum would be \$6,230.00.

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5A Department of Labour, Annuities Branch,
Ottawa, Ont.

A 121

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(State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss)

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THE DOMINION BANK

Fifty-Fourth Annual Statement

The Fifty-Fourth Annual General Meeting of The Dominion Bank was held at the Head Office, in Toronto, on Wednesday, January 28, 1925, at which the following statement of the Profit and Loss Account and the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank as on December 31, 1924, was presented:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, December 31, 1923	\$ 825,374.98
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts	1,144,082.22
	<u>\$ 1,969,457.20</u>
Which amount has been disposed of as follows:	
Dividends (quarterly) at 12 per cent., per annum	\$ 720,000.00
Bonus, 1 per cent.	60,000.00
Total distribution to Shareholders of 13 per cent. for the year	\$ 780,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	45,000.00
Dominion and Provincial Government Taxation	169,332.33
Written off Bank Premises	75,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	900,124.87
	<u>\$ 1,969,457.20</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	\$ 6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	7,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	900,124.87
Dividend No. 169, payable January 2, 1925	180,000.00
Bonus, 1 per cent., payable January 2, 1925	60,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed	886.00
	<u>8,141,010.87</u>
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders	\$ 14,141,010.87
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	6,684,596.50
Deposits not bearing interest	\$19,515,760.58
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date 71,862,525.00	91,378,285.58
Advances under the Finance Act	4,300,000.00
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	2,100,288.77
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,218,938.10
Bills Payable	24,937.50
Letters of Credit Outstanding	2,145,816.55
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	545,459.66
Total Public Liabilities	<u>108,398,322.66</u>
	<u>\$122,539,333.53</u>

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin, current	\$ 2,157,911.46
Dominion Government Notes	10,982,524.75
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	800,000.00
Notes of other Banks	859,840.00
United States and other Foreign Currencies	126,104.97
Cheques on other Banks	8,882,788.83
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	7,906.62
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	3,136,209.22
	<u>\$ 26,953,285.85</u>
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	14,574,325.94
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	4,725,489.03
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	2,367,910.09
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	15,227,000.17
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	2,712,091.07
	<u>\$ 66,560,102.15</u>
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	45,625,862.66
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	1,157,721.29
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	2,145,816.55
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	90,263.01
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for	347,038.63
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	6,038,084.15
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purpose of the Circulation Fund	328,860.00
Mortgages on Real Estate sold	21,034.09
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	224,551.00
	<u>55,979,231.38</u>
	<u>\$122,539,333.53</u>

NOTE—Included in Call and Short Loans in Canada and elsewhere, are advances against documents covering Grain and Flour, aggregating \$10,400,977.92.

A. M. NANTON, President.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We Report to the Shareholders of The Dominion Bank:

That we have audited the above Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1924, and compared it with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A.,
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
PERCY C. BAXTER, C.A.,
of Macintosh, Cole & Robertson.

Toronto, January 19, 1925.

"No. Perhaps I never shall. When the memory comes back I feel—sick. It is even worse in retrospect. When it was my daily life, I lived it. But now it seems impossible. Am I getting more cowardly, do you think?"

Spence smiled. "I hope you are," he told her. "When you lived under a daily strain you were probably keyed to a sort of harmony with it. Now you are getting more normal. Life is a thing of infinite adjustment."

"You think I could get 'adjusted' again if I had to?"

"You won't have to. Why discuss it?"

"Because it puzzles me. Why do I mind things more now than I did? I used to feel quite casual about father's oddities. They never seemed to exactly matter. But now," naively, "I would so much like to have a father like other people."

"That is more normal, too."

"I suppose," she went on, as if following her own thoughts, "what Li Ho calls the moon-devil is really a disease. Have you ever told Dr. John about father, Benis? What did he say?"

The professor fidgeted. "Oh, nothing much. He couldn't, you know, without more data. But he thinks his periodical spells may be a kind of masked epilepsy. There are some symptoms which look like it. The way the attacks come on, with restlessness and that peculiar steely look in the eye, the unreasoning anger and especially the—er—general indications." The professor came to a stammering end, suddenly remembering that she did not know that last and worst of the moon-devil symptoms.

"It is hereditary, of course," said Desire, calmly.

The professor jumped.

"My dear girl! What an idea."

"An idea which I could not very well escape. All these things tend to transmit themselves, do they not? Only not necessarily so. I seemed to have escaped."

"Yes," shortly. "Surely you have never supposed—"

"No. I haven't. That's the odd part of it. I have never been the least bit afraid. Perhaps it's because I have never felt that I have anything at all in common with father. Or it may be because I have never faced facts. I don't know. Even now, when I am facing facts, they do not seem really to touch me. I never pretended to understand father. He seemed like two or three people, all strangers. Sometimes he was just a rather sly old man full of schemes for getting money without working for it, and very clever and astute. Sometimes he seemed a student and a scholar—this was his best mood. It was during this phase that he wrote his scientific articles and taught me all that I know. His own knowledge seemed to be an orderly confusion of all kinds of things. And he could be intensely interesting when he chose. In those moods he treated me with a certain courtesy which may have been a remnant of an earlier manner. But it never lasted long."

"And the other mood—the third one?"

"Oh, that. Well, that was the bad mood. If it is a disease he was not responsible. So we won't talk of it." Desire's lips tightened. "He usually went away in the hills when the restlessness came on. And I fancy Li Ho watched."

"Good old Li Ho!"

Desire nodded. "I think now that perhaps I did not quite appreciate Li Ho. I should like to know—but what is the use? We shall never know more than we do."

"Not about Li Ho. He is the eternal Sphinx wrapped in an everlasting yesterday. I suppose he did not have even a beginning?"

Desire smiled. "No. He was always there. He is one of my first memories. Kind of family familiar. Sometimes I think that if he had not been away the night my mother died she might have been alive still."

Spence hesitated. "You have never told me about your mother's death, you know," he reminded her gently.

"Haven't I?" Desire was plainly surprised. "Why—I thought you knew. That is a queer thing about you," she went on musingly, "I am always thinking that you know things which you

don't. Perhaps it's because you guess so much without being told. My mother died suddenly—of shock. Her heart was never strong and the fright of waking to find a thief in her room proved fatal. It happened one night when Li Ho was away. We lived in Vancouver at the time and Li Ho often disappeared into Chinatown. He had all the Oriental passion for fan-tan. That night there was a police raid on his favorite gambling place and Li Ho was held till morning. It was always he who locked the doors and attended to everything at night. Perhaps it was known that he was away. But just what happened was never settled, for my father was found unconscious on the floor of the passage outside my mother's door. He couldn't remember anything clearly. The fact that there had been several previous burglaries in town and that there were valuables missing offered the only explanation."

The professor was silent so long that Desire added: "I'm sorry. I should have told you before."

"What difference would it have made?" He roused himself. "Tell me the rest of it. Did Li Ho think that your mother had been frightened by a thief?"

"I suppose so," in surprise. "Li Ho blamed himself terribly. He said it was his fault. If they hadn't known he was in the cells all night they might have suspected him. He acted so queerly. But of course what he meant was that if he had been at home the thief would not have broken in."

"There were evidences of his having broken in?"

"There was a window open."

"And were any of the stolen things recovered?"

"Not that I ever heard of. And yet, I think perhaps some of them were. I remember—" Desire paused and a painful flush crept into her cheek.

"Yes?" prompted Spence, gently.

"One of the lost things was an old-fashioned watch belonging to mother. I used to listen to it ticking. And once, years after, I saw it. Father had given it to—a friend of his. So, you see, he must have got it back."

"I see." The professor was aware of a prickling along his spine. He looked at the unconscious face of the girl and ventured another question.

"Was your father injured at all?"

"His head was hurt. They did not know whether the thief had struck him or whether it was the fall. He had fallen just at the foot of the stairs. We lived in a bungalow, then, and as I was asleep in my little room under the eaves, it was thought that he had been trying to reach me—what is the matter?"

The professor had been unable to control an involuntary shudder.

"Nothing," he said. "Just nerves."

Desire's smile was wistful. "It isn't a pretty story," she said. "None of the stories I can tell are pretty. That's why I am different from other people. But I am trying. Perhaps I shall get to be more like them presently."

The professor banished his dark thoughts with an effort. "God forbid!" he said cheerfully. "And here comes tea!"

CHAPTER XXVII

One wonders what would happen to our admirable muddle of a world, if even a minority of its inhabitants were suddenly to embrace consistency. It would, presumably, be a world still, but so changed that its best friends would not know it. It is because everybody, everywhere and at all times, acts as they could not logically be expected to act, that our dear familiar chaos of you-never-can-tell continues to entertain us.

Had Desire possessed consistency, this quality so jewel-like in its rarity, she would have realized that, having voluntarily stepped aside from woman's natural destiny, she should also have ceased to trouble herself with those feminine doubts and hopes which are peculiar to it. She would have known that the position of secretary to a professional man does not logically include heart-burnings and questionings concerning that gentleman's love affairs, past or present. She would have refused to consider Mary. She would have been quite happy in the position she had deliberately made for herself.

Much as we would like to present

Desire in this thoroughly sensible light, we fear that her action on the morning following her visit to the invalid Miss Martin would not bear us out in so doing. For on that morning, with all facts of the situation freshly in her mind, she went down-town to Dr. Rogers' office for no other purpose than to see and talk to Dr. Rogers' yellow-haired nurse.

"When I see her and hear her," said Desire to herself, "I shall know. And it will be so comfortable to know." Never a word, mind you, about the inconsistency of being uncomfortable through not knowing. No attempt at reminding herself that knowledge was none of her business. No arguing out of the matter at all. Merely the following of a blind impulse to find Mary, if Mary were to be found.

This impulse, which was wholly foreign to her natural habit of mind, she justified to herself under the guise of "natural curiosity." All she had to do was to make the call seem sufficiently casual and to time her arrival at the doctor's office at an hour when he could not possibly be in it. As a newcomer, such a mistake would seem quite plausible and could be passed over easily with "How stupid of me! I should have known." After that the nurse would probably invite her to wait. And, even if she did not, the mere exchange of question and answer would probably be sufficiently revealing.

This small program proceeded exactly as planned and Desire, in her most becoming frock, learned of the absence of Dr. Rogers with exactly the right degree of impatience and regret.

"Please come in," said Dr. Rogers' nurse in somewhat drawling accents. "Doctor may be back any minute." Being a nurse she always predicted the doctor's arrival no matter how certain she might be that he would not arrive.

Desire hesitated, glanced quite naturally at her watch and decided to wait. "If you are sure the doctor won't be long—" The nurse was sure that he wouldn't be long.

Here her interest in the caller seemed to cease and she became very much occupied with a business-like addressing of envelopes at a desk in the corner.

Desire looked around the cool and pleasant room. It was not like her idea of a doctor's office, save perhaps for a faint clean smell of drugs. There were comfortable chairs, flowers in a window-box, a table with a book or two and some magazines. Through a half-open door, an inner office showed—all very different from the picture her memory showed her of the musty, cumbered room in which her father had received his dwindling patients. As a child she had hated that room, hated the hideous charts of "people with their skins off," the ponderous books with their horrible and highly-colored plates, the "patients' chair" with its clinging odor of plush and ether, the untidy desk, the dust on everything!

But she had not come to Dr. Rogers' office to indulge in memory. She had come to see the lady who was so busily addressing envelopes and, after a decent interval of polite abstraction, she devoted herself cautiously to this purpose.

Nurse Watkins, before Desire's entrance, had not been addressing envelopes. She had been reading. Her book lay open upon the window-sill and Desire, having good eyes, could read its title upside down. It was not a title which she knew, nor, if titles tell anything, did it belong to a book which invited knowing. Desire felt almost certain that it was not a book which Mary would care to read. Still, one never could tell. The professor had said nothing whatever about Mary's literary taste.

Desire's eyes strayed, vaguely, from the book to its owner. Only Miss Watkins' profile was visible but it was a profile well worth attention. People who cannot choose their literature are often quite successful with their caps, Miss Watkins' cap was just right. And her hair was certainly yellow. Desire frowned.

Miss Watkins, looking up, caught the frown.

"Doctor really can't be long now," she drawled sympathetically. Desire felt that the sympathy, like the assurance, was professional—an afterglow,

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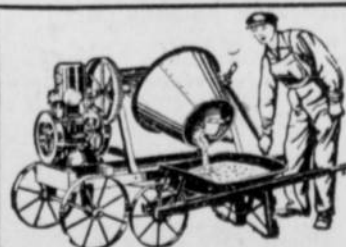
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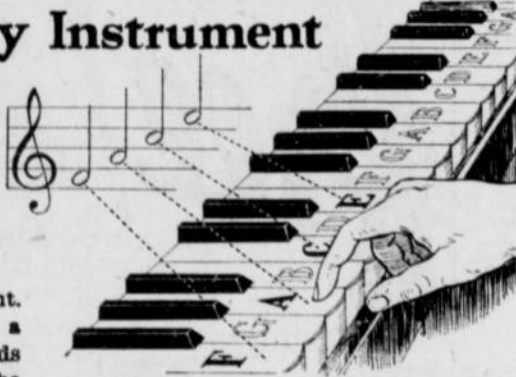
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perhaps of sympathy which had existed once, before the life had overdrawn its account. She felt, also, that Miss Watkins' nose was decidedly good. It was straight, with the nicest little blunt point; and her eyes were blue—not misty blue, like the hills, but a passable blue for all that. Her expression was cold and eminently superior. ("Frightfully nurse!" was what Desire called it to herself.) Her voice was thin. (Desire was glad of that.)

"Doctor must have been kept somewhere," said the nurse pursuing her formula. "Won't you sit near the window? There's a breeze."

"Thank you." Desire moved to the window. "You must find it very peaceful here—after nursing overseas."

Nurse Watkins tapped her full upper lip with her pen. "Yes," she said. "It's very dull."

Desire smiled. Her spirits had been rising ever since her entrance and she was now quite cheerful. Pretty as Miss Mary Watkins undoubtedly was, there was a something—could it be possible that she chewed gum? No, of course she could not chew gum. And yet there was an impression of gum somewhere—an insinuating certainty that she might chew gum on a dark night when no one was looking. Desire heaved a little sigh of satisfaction and, leaning out, appeared to occupy herself with the passers-by.

"Aren't Bainbridge streets wonderful?" she said.

Nurse Watkins' mouth took on a discontented droop. "The streets are all right," she said, "only they don't go anywhere."

Desire laughed. "Are you as bored as that?" she asked.

"Worse. I wouldn't stay here a minute if it weren't—I mean, if I hadn't been advised to rest up a bit."

Desire looked at her watch, and rose. Now that her curiosity had been amply satisfied, she began to realize that curiosity is an undignified thing. And also that she had not been the only person present to give way to it. The somewhat drawling tones of Miss Watkins' voice were not at all in keeping with the activity of her wide-awake blue eyes. A sense of this nurse's speculation as to her presence there flicked Desire with little whips of irritation. It is one thing to observe and quite another to render oneself observable. She felt the blood flow hotly to her cheek. Why had she come? How could she have so far forgotten her natural reserve, her instinctive dislike of intrusion? Desire saw plainly that she had allowed a regrettable sentiment to trick her into a ridiculous situation. Satisfied curiosity is usually ashamed of itself.

And how absurd to have fancied for a moment that this blond prettiness could be Mary!

"I am afraid I cannot wait longer," she murmured with polite regret.

"If there is any message—"

"None, I think. Thank you so much."

With the departure of her caller, Miss Watkins' manner underwent a remarkable change. Professional coolness deserted her. She stamped her foot and, from the safe concealment of the window curtain, she watched Desire's unhurried progress down the street with eyes in which the blue grew clouded and opaque. They brightened again as she noticed Professor Spence passing on the opposite side of the street, and became quite snappy with interest as she saw him pause as if to call to his wife, then, after a swift and hesitating glance at the door from which she had emerged, pass on without attracting her attention.

As a bit of pure pantomime, these expressions of feeling on Miss Watkins' part might be misleading without the added comment of a letter which she wrote that night.

"I'm going to cut it, Flossy old girl," wrote Miss Watkins. "If you know of anything near you that would suit me, pass it on. I think I'm about due to get out of here. You know why I've stayed so long. At first, I thought if we were together enough he might get to care. People say I'm not bad for the eyes. And I don't use peroxide. Well, I've made myself useful—he'll miss me anyway!"

The Grain Growers' Guide

"It's kind of hard to give up. But I don't believe it's a bit of use. I've noticed a difference in him ever since he came back from that western trip. He doesn't seem to see me anymore. And there's something else, a look in his eyes and a line along his mouth that were never there before. I knew something had happened. And now I know what it was. Another girl of course."

"And this girl is married!"

"You might think this would make things hopeful for me. But it doesn't. Doctor's just the kind that would go on loving her if she had a thousand husbands. So here's where I hook it. No use wasting myself, honey. Maybe I'll get over it. They say everyone does."

"Funny thing—she's just the kind I'd think he'd go dippy over, dark and still, with a lovely, wide mouth and skin like lilies. She is young, younger than I am. But, believe me, she isn't a kid. Those eyes of hers have seen things. They're the kind of eyes that I'd go wild over if I were a man. So I'm not blaming doctor. He can't help it."

"She came into the office today, just like an ordinary patient. But I knew right off that she'd come for something. Don't know yet what she came for. She doesn't give herself away, that one! Didn't seem to look around, didn't ask questions and only stayed a few minutes. Do you suppose she could have come to see me? Because, if she did—Well, that shows where her interest is."

"Another odd thing—as she went out. I saw her husband. (I'll tell you, in strict confidence, that her husband is Professor Spence. They are well known people here. He used to be a sort of recluse. A queer chap. Deep as a judge.) Well, I saw him pass, on the opposite side of the road. He saw her and was just going to call, when it seemed to strike him where she had come from. I couldn't see very well across the road, but he looked as if someone had hit him. And he went on without saying a word. Now that looked queer to me."

"Don't write and say that I'm only guessing at things. I may be mistaken, of course, but I know I'm not. And I'm not a Pharisee (or whatever it was that threw stones). If she cares for doctor, I suppose she can't help it. Some people think her husband handsome but I don't. He's too thin and he has the oddest little smile. It slips out and slips in like a mouse. When Dr. John smiles, he smiles all over."

"Well, I'll wait a week or so to make sure. Although I'm sure now. If I ever see doctor look at her, I'll know. You see, I know how he'd look if he looked that way. I've kept hoping—but I guess I'd better take my ticket.—Yours, "Mary."

This letter satisfactorily explains the loss, some weeks later, of Dr. Rogers' capable nurse—a matter which he, himself, could never understand.

(To be continued next week.)

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The Countrywoman

Correspondence Courses

A LITTLE over a year ago the Alberta Department of Education, under the direction of the minister, Hon. Perren Baker, instituted a correspondence course in elementary school subjects. It was specially planned to help those children who live in outlying rural communities and thinly settled districts where it is found impossible to organize a school or to keep one in operation for a sufficient length of time each year to enable the children to cover their grade work.

It was an entirely new departure in the way of correspondence courses. Such a course requires most careful direction, a vast amount of detail work. Its success depends to a very large measure upon the sympathy and co-operation of the parents. That it fills a real need can be judged by the interest evidenced in it the short while it has been in operation.

There are 350 children enrolled in Alberta, 75 of these are in Grade 1 and 36 in Grade 8. The balance are distributed fairly evenly between the other six grades. At first it planned to leave off Grade 8 work, but so many requests for help came in that students were allowed to enrol for their entrance work. Many of these were pupils in attendance at schools only open for part of the year, and were most eager to get some assistance during the part of the year their school was closed.

A recent news dispatch states that Hon. S. J. Latta, minister of education for Saskatchewan, has announced that a similar correspondence course is to be carried on in Saskatchewan, and that an official has been placed in charge to work out the detail of the scheme. Mr. Latta said in reference to this subject: "These courses will not be available to children who live in organized school districts, but only for such as are without the facilities for education at a public school."

Such courses for elementary school work are emergency measures. They must not be regarded as in anyway replacing the school with a properly qualified teacher in charge. They should in no wise slacken efforts towards the organizing of school districts in the outlying communities. They do afford a certain measure of relief for the parent who has children growing up where there are no school facilities available. As long as they are continued on that basis they will receive the endorsement of rural people.

Study Home Economics

Each year at the convention of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association special study is made of a number of subjects, as in the other provincial farm women's organizations. In the report of this year's W.S.G.G.A. convention, which appeared in last week's Guide, mention of the Home Economics Report was accidentally omitted. The report on this subject was presented for the first time by Mrs. O. P. Moen, who succeeded Mrs. S. V. Haight, as convener of Home Economics.

Mrs. Moen stressed the fact that this subject embraces more than mere cooking and sewing, that it "has reached the point where it touches all conditions of living, and include food, fabrics and sanitation." She referred to the efforts made by the United States Extension Service to help the housewife reduce the burden of her work by the means of labor-savers and shortcuts in work. "The results proved that it was not so much a matter of lavish expenditure as careful planning and re-arranging and looking after small details which makes for efficiency and reduction of labor." Some of the larger pieces of equipment installed in consequence of this work were: iceless refrigerators, kitchen cabinets, stools, washing machines and fireless cookers. Mrs. Moen also stated that co-operative housekeeping is no longer a speculative theory, and that such schemes as co-operative canning kitchens and co-

operative laundries have proved both practical and profitable. These are being specially studied by farm women in Ontario.

The second part of the report was devoted to horticulture. A description of the trees suitable for Saskatchewan growing was given. This included: the Cottonwood, Elm, White Spruce, Lodgepole Pine, Scotch Pine, Jack Pine, Colorado Blue Spruce and the Caragana. Of fruit trees, mention was made of: the plum trees, cherry and crab apple. A few paragraphs were devoted to annual and perennial flowers and shrubs. The W.S.G.G.A. members were urged to do all they could to make their home surroundings beautiful by planting trees and flowers.

There was no time for discussion of the subject as the convention program was very crowded. But one cannot but help notice that there is an increasing interest in horticulture among farm people in all three of the prairie provinces. Saskatchewan Grain Growers had a special address on this topic at an evening session of the main convention.

Comfortable Comforters

I have made quilts—fancy patchwork ones which took a great deal of time to piece, and made one dizzy when one looked at them after they were finished; and plain quilts; and quilts made from the good parts of old garments. I have bought cotton-filled comforters that cost a lot and were thick at the edges and very thin in the centre; and, always, I have been dissatisfied with my bed coverings. They were so heavy for all the heat that was in them. Recently I made two visits from which I received a new idea about comforters, which I think amounts almost to an inspiration.

My first visit was to the home of a lady who has a large house very comfortably furnished. It is the kind of house I am going to have when my ship comes in. The thing I envied her most however was her down comforters. Every bed had a white wool blanket and a down comforter. The comforters were so warm and pretty, and light to sleep under. I wanted some very much. But down comforters cost a great deal and I knew I could not have them.

Then one day I visited a Ruthenian lady. She lives in a small house of logs, plastered with adobe mud inside and out, and whitewashed. It is very clean and pleasant. She put me to sleep in a bed with a feather tick instead of quilts. I found it an extremely warm and comfortable covering. It was just as warm as a down comforter—even warmer—but not at all pretty.

I perceived that the rich have down comforters, and the poor have feather ticks; I, being just between financially, resolved to make some feather comforters. I had several sacks full of goose feathers and I used them. I got some feather proof ticking and made a large case, about a foot larger each way than I intended the finished comforter to be. I left it open at one end. Then with the sewing machine I ran a row of stitching down both sides and across



Environment

By Roselle Mercier Montgomery

There is a walled-in garden all about the house—the old, old house in which I live—And all the passing world is shut without. Here in the house my painted forebears give approval, as they hang there in their frames. To the well-ordered courses of my day. The hours of which in turn present their claims And keep me on my calm appointed way. My garden flowers all are very fair. And all my garden paths are prim and neat. In envy through the fence the passers stare—I hear their echoing footsteps in the street. But one, without, is calling, calling me. And oh! the gate is locked; I have no key!

From the Ladies Home Journal.

one end about eight inches from the edge of the case. This is for quilting and forms the outside puff of the comforter. There is a second row of stitching eight inches inside the first. And there may be still another row if one desires three puffs around the comforter instead of two. The centre may have a fancy design stitched in it, or may simply have a seam run across it in a couple of places, being sure to leave an opening through which to pass a handful of feathers. The centre is filled with feathers first, and the opening sewed up on the machine. Next the inner puff is filled and sewed up, and so on until the rows are all full.

Next comes the pretty cover. I have made two comforters. One is covered with cream sateen with pink roses, combined with rose sateen; the other is green silkoline with pink roses, and plain green sateen. I cut strips nine inches wide and sewed them together making alternate puffs of the plain, and figured material. When the cover is made I put it on the comforter and tack it here and there along the seams. This keeps it fitting down around the puffs, and yet leaves it easy to remove, so it can be washed when necessary.

The ticking makes these comforters heavier than down comforters, but they are just as pretty and very warm. The cost is about the same as a cotton filled comforter, and they are much more satisfactory as they are warmer and will last a lifetime.—Mabel Earl.

Mercerized Cotton

In the year 1844 a certain discovery was made in England by a man called Mercer, who thought so little of the process he originated, that he did not trouble to patent it. In fact he died before the value of mercerization was fully grasped by the textile world. This is what he discovered. If cotton yarn or fabric is immersed under tension in a strong alkali solution the fibres shrink in length, become stronger and more plump and take on new and permanent lustre. Material treated in this manner is called mercerized cotton.

One reason why Mercer and others did not develop the process on a large scale was that the necessary chemicals were very expensive in those days. Today it is carried on at a greatly reduced cost. Modern methods have increased the lustre to a marked extent and have also decreased the shrinkage of the fibre. For mercerizing the best qualities of Sea Island and Egyptian cotton are preferred by manufacturers.

The fibres thus treated are used for sateens, silkoline, cotton taffeta, linings, dress goods, shirtings and yarns for embroidery and crochet work. Materials called crepons are sometimes made by weaving wool and cotton into cloth. The crepe effect is produced by the shrinkage of the cotton yarns in the mercerizing process. Attractive designs are created when cotton cloth is covered with a paste except in regions where the pattern is desired. The fabric is then put into the mercerizing solution, which acts only upon the uncovered areas, and leaves the rest of the material untouched by the alkali. The result is a cotton cloth with a lustrous design. Seersucker effects are often procured by mercerizing cotton fabrics in stripes, a crinkly surface resulting from the shrinking of the fibres.

Mercerizing is of use to manufacturers in another way. Fibres treated by this method take dye more readily than cotton in its natural state and the colors are deeper and richer. Thus when both are combined in one piece of goods, two shades can be produced. Ordinary cotton takes the dye only slightly while the mercerized variety is deeper in color. It is not hard to imagine the large variety of effects that can be produced by the ingenious methods employed today by the textile industry.

It is always a good thing to remember that cotton is the only fibre that can be mercerized. Occasionally "mercerized silk" is advertised, but this is a false statement as there is no such thing in existence.

I find it best for cleanliness

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To enter this contest, find the Mistress, and mark her with an X, and send it to me, and if it is correct I will send you 25 packets of my Lady Dainty Breath Perfume to sell for me at 10c a packet. When this is done you are in the Contest, and sure of a prize. This is something well worth trying for. Do not send in unless you are willing to try and sell the Breath Perfume. LADY DAINTY, BOX 2, WATERFORD, ONT.

Relief Work

As long as weather conditions vary as greatly as they do during the crop growing and harvesting season, across these wide prairies, there will be periods of prosperity and hardship in some of the farming communities. Last summer some portions of Saskatchewan suffered from crop failure and letters came in to the Central office of the Grain Growers' Association, telling of the need for clothing of farm families in such districts.

The Women's Section decided that it would manage the relief work. So the officers opened a fund and asked for donations of money. The response was most hearty. The fund reached the satisfying figure of \$2,762.13. This was made up of: \$504 from interest on the Patriotic Acre Fund; \$445.97 donations from locals; \$102.01 donations from individuals, and \$1,500 from The Regina Leader and Post.

In addition clothing came in from all over the province. This was supplemented by underwear and shoes bought with the money contributed and parcels were made up and shipped out to those who had applied for relief after proper investigation was made. There were

approximately seven tons of clothing sent out to 1,400 people.

During convention week we paid a visit to the W.S.G.G.A. office and were taken through the room where the relief parcels are made up. Mrs. E. Osborne was in charge and very busy sorting out the garments just received. She expressed her pleasure at the response made to the appeals for supplies and money, and then pointing to the piles of clothing said: "We must tell the farm people of Saskatchewan that we have plenty of second-hand clothing now to fill the demands we are likely to have this year. Isn't it splendid to think that so many parts of Saskatchewan are so fortunate this year and have been able to help so splendidly!"



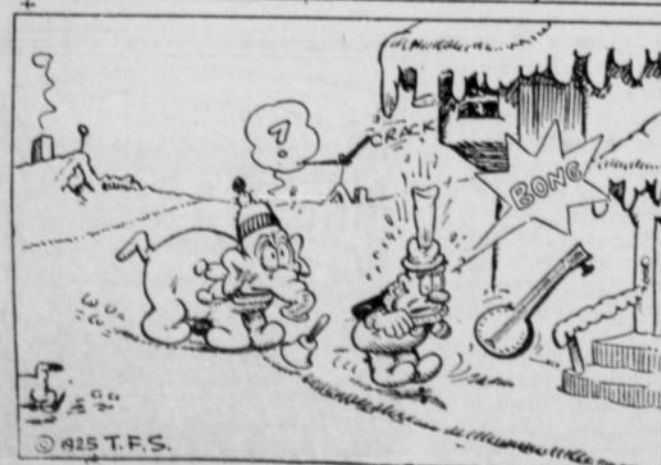
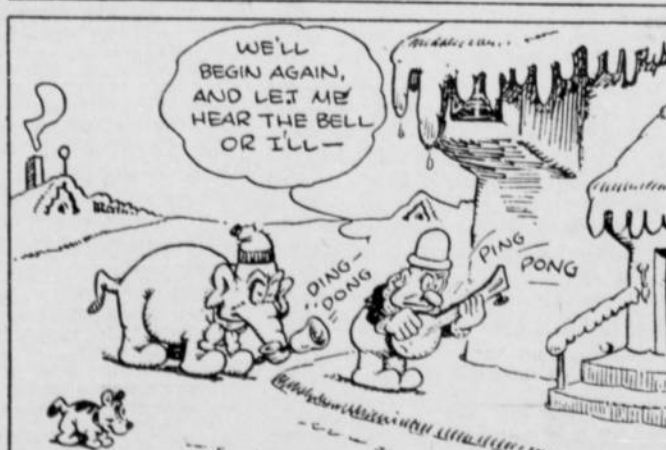
Lady: "You'll spoil your stomach eating so much candy."
Laddie: "That doesn't matter. I always keep my coat buttoned, and it won't show."

Too Natural

An Irishman, very near-sighted and angry, was dragged by his better three-quarters to an art gallery. "What do I want with a bunch of home-ly, old gazoboes painted up, stuck on a wall and then called 'Art'? Just look at that pie-faced old mutt over there in a gilt frame!" he complained. "Keep still, you idiot," whispered his wife, "you are standing in front of a mirror!"

THE DOO DADS

One way of getting one's supper is to sing for it, as did little Tom Tucker, in the Mother Goose rhyme. Another way is to play musical instruments in the street, like the little German band of years ago. Nicky Nutt, of Doo-ville, and his pet elephant, Tiny, could not sing, but they could at least make a noise with instruments. "Come on, Tiny," said Nicky, "if we want to eat we must get out and make some music." Tiny did not want to go, but Nicky made him take a bell—not the kind country school teachers ring to call the pupils into the room. Nicky took a banjo, and they went down the street. Nicky picked out a house where he hoped the people might give him money for his music, and they began to play. Presently Nicky missed the sound of Tiny's bell, and looked around for the reason. Tiny had fallen asleep. If there was one thing in the world Tiny loved—next after his dinner—it was sleep. He would fall asleep in the middle of the street, any hour of the day, if Nicky left him alone for five minutes. Nicky was very angry that Tiny went to sleep instead of helping with the concert, and he gave the elephant a poke in the eye which woke him up in a hurry, very angry but afraid to do anything about it. "Now, you keep awake and help me earn money for supper," demanded Nicky. Nicky stepped up close to the house where he could be heard more plainly and they began their music again. The vibration or something loosened an immense icicle hanging from the eaves, and it fell squarely on top of Nicky's head, knocking him almost unconscious and hurting intensely. It was like being hit with a brick. Of course Nicky thought Tiny did it. He had just given the elephant a black eye, and it would have been natural for Tiny to give him a clout over the head. He was so sure of it that he didn't stop to ask questions, and he did not see the pieces of the icicle which had been broken into fragments on his head. Oh, but Nicky was cross. "I'll teach you to hit me when my back is turned," he exclaimed as soon as he could speak. With that he swung his banjo high over his head and brought it down, wham! on the head of his poor elephant, who hadn't done a thing. Again and again he swung the banjo until it was broken, and the frame hung about the top of Tiny's head like a crown. Flannelfeet, the policeman, hearing the racket, came running to see what was the matter. He found the angry Nicky still scolding Tiny, and the elephant wondering what it was all about. "Come on to the lockup," he said to Nicky. "You're disorderly, and you've disturbed the peace, and committed assault and battery, made a nuisance of yourself, and I don't know but you're guilty of conspiracy. Come along." Tiny was not taken to jail, but to a hospital where the doctors took off the banjo crown and put bandages on his bruises. Nicky objected to being taken to jail, but to no avail. The last heard of him he was still arguing with Flannelfeet as the cop hauled him away to the lockup. He was saying: "But listen officer—he sneaked up behind me and soaked me over the head with his bell. Lookit the lump on my bean." But Flannelfeet only said: "Aw, tell that to the judge."



The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Hazardous Undertaking

The Editor.—Am enjoying the criticism of fiat money by The Guide, especially the December 10 issue, and fail to see the argument of your critics.

J. V. M., maintains a system of finance by government stamped non-interest bonds would be beneficial. I believe it could be in certain cases; but would be a very hazardous undertaking. He hit the key when he said the government would have to confine enterprise to such works as would be sufficiently profitable to pay at least 5 per cent. profit. Would J. V. M. be willing to guarantee, in advance, the enterprise would prove so successful? I do not think any authority would be so bold as to prophesy that a construction program, such as the Peace River outlet, would be so profitable until it was actually put to the test. If the enterprise proved to be not so successful, what then? It would become an additional burden on the people, and the limit has been reached in many cases now. Dozens of taxpayers in nearly every district have ceased to try to pay their taxes.

Taxation, in my opinion, is the people's greatest obstacle at present. Some years ago I could buy a box of matches for less than half the taxes that is now imposed on same. Nearly everything is excessively taxed, and then on top of all is our greatly increased direct taxes. I believe most government undertakings would result in increased additional burdens on the people. I quite agree with The Guide that such propositions as J. V. M.'s, would only result in financial chaos, and taxation chaos also.

Two of your critics seem to think fiat money is what we have. It may be in appearance, but appearances don't work nowadays. Finance would be an easy matter if the stamping of a government non-interest bearing bond was all that was necessary. I can present a legal looking check, but the grocer will not accept it. Neither do I think a government could pass very many, especially if the country was heavily in debt and going further behind. That is what I would call fiat money. All the legal trimmings may be attached to it, but it may not be any good to buy bread. The only thing that would make it any good would be if the people were willing and had the ability to pay toll to its equivalent.

If an act of parliament is all that is necessary to create money we should have lots of it, and there appears to be lots of people who would like to take on the job. If J. V. M. means to transfer all the business of the country from private enterprise to government operation and dictation, that is too much for me. It would only be from the frying pan into the fire. Government enterprise is too costly to manage. Government doings is what we are taxed for to-day; any more would put the finishing touches on. I think government actions should be confined to regulation, and even then they would have more to do than they appear to be able for. Government operation of business generally means a host of civil servants who have great privileges now, and if the staff were increased the demand for shorter day and longer pay would grow too. It would be worse than it is now.

I believe interest on money is necessary to pay the cost of negotiating credit and also to pay risk. Though I believe too much is charged in cases. However, I am not an authority on the cost of banking so will not say what should be the rate.

If the people think they should get money cheaper, why not start some sort of a municipal bank system, and petition the government for the same privileges as the banks have? If the banks were kept individual enough, so that each bank would be solely controlled by the people in its own district, it could establish its own interest rate. If it was a success it would grow, and could establish a head-quarter for the system to pool profits for outside business. This is only a suggestion, but I think it would be ahead of a rural credit system. It should be kept entirely separate from government control of the business part, as there seems to be no control over government institutions by the people. —H. Robson, Social Plains, Alta.

What is Money?

The Editor.—Permit me a word on the "Money Question." It seems necessary to ask: What is Money? Just legal tender; yes, and much else. It would be near the truth to say that it is an unknown quantity, for anything and everything used as a medium of exchange is money, not excepting Eaton & Co. refund cheques, and local credit slips. The primary use of money always was and is as a medium of exchange.

There is not a world money. The difference between national money and that which anyone may make who will is that the latter may be refused anywhere and in its place legal tender demanded. National money suffers the same disability beyond its national bounds as personal money—its acceptance is subject to goodwill. We speak of exchange rates, but exchange is only buying and selling money. Just in proportion as moneys other than national are used, national money, that is, the honest dollar of your editorial is

cheapened or inflated. In other words the use of checks, notes, etc., make it as though there were more dollars; they function as money and free the dollar for work in other fields. Money does and must reflect the character of its makers—it may or it may not represent the value nominated, or the value may be base or otherwise.

Notes, stock, bonds, etc., all of which are either actual or near-money are bought and sold and price is supposed to indicate their value relative to the dollar—they are subject to exactly the same value test within the country of issue as is one country's money by another. The terms used, price on the one hand exchange on the other, need not confuse.

The States dollar is the international standard of exchange. A rate was shown for the mark; that rate was supposed to indicate the relative value of the mark—but it did not secure that value, neither was the value secured by virtue of its being fiat money—it became worthless.

Though we speak of a standard of value, no such thing exists, in the sense, say, that a standard of weights does; that is, the idea of fixing a value standard is nonsense. Like ideals a value standard will be striven for, but never attained; the striving being inevitable and good, the means becomes of more immediate value than the end.

Could better means have been used to find the value of the mark than selling it in open market? Can better means be found to discover the value of stocks, bonds, etc., than selling them in open market?

As above stated money bears the character stamp of the people, it rests on value material and moral; value is born of desire; desire, conditioned by means to acquire becomes demand, demand directs supply. The great demand in Canada is for capital values, for the sake of its attendant usury. He who can secure to himself the biggest heap is crowned successful. The urge being all that way is it to be wondered that the swollen bulk of capital values with its attendant interest, high prices and taxes, should become burdensome.

Values do naturally waste and disappear; so that money, whatever its base or by whatever authority issued, cannot continue in constant proportion to other values.

The relative value of money to other values can be and is affected (1) by tariffs, (2) by unjust use of credit, (3) absence of any ethically scientific appraisal of values. The abolition of tariff and an ethical appraisal of values, followed up by a just use of credit, would go far toward steadying the value of the dollar. In that direction there lies hope, there is none in fiat money. Fiat money is a single purpose money, it dispenses with interest. If issued by a single central authority local self-government would disappear; for the life of any corporate institution depends upon its freedom to raise finance.

So far as public control is concerned all bonds, stocks, debentures, etc., are issued subject to corporate consent of the body principally concerned. If the many public bodies who now have power to issue bonds etc., had, in lieu, power to issue currency would the public be less indifferent to the issue of currency than to the issue of bonds, etc., or would they just wait and grumble at the outcome.

The outcome of the extravagant issue of bonds, etc. (by those high in many spheres of authority) is that they compel the support of credit, are protected and held up by it; the interest cost of credit becomes additional to the interest cost of the bond. This interest is paid in high prices and high taxes.

The outcome of issue of fiat currency would be that its value, out of its own home town of issue, would have to be found on 'change with the issue of the next home town, and the value of the issue of today would have to be found on 'change with the issue of yesterday—commodity prices would vary in every municipality and every day.—D. Suter, Juniata.

The Changing Spirit

The Editor.—This question is not limited in interest to the Canadian farmer; it has been exercising many minds in other countries also. Nor does it stand alone, but is bound up with all the other problems of the time.

The heart of the problem is to be seen when one considers how money is used. In the system built upon it are treaties, tariffs, loans and so forth. All such contracts are based upon self-interest and therefore tend to divide men. At the back of them all is a reservation in favor of an appeal to force, whether military or legal force. Moreover, when credit is given it is not given without security. The personal character alone of the borrower is not enough—credit is given mainly on the strength of material possessions or prospects. That is to say, the man is accounted less valuable than sub-human things; and they are trusted when a man is not.

Now sir, the whole spirit of the age goes directly against that. Men are seeking to come together, money separates them. Men are forming the ideal of "service," money makes for self-interest. And men

are proclaiming their intention of valuing and trusting the human spirit more than dead things. And there is a feeling that force should disappear from human affairs. In mediaeval times physical force ruled the western world. Physical prowess was the basis of character and ideals. In more recent times material possessions have been ruling the world and character has been based thereupon; as, for example, thrift; but now men say that none of these things shall rule, but the spirit of man; and that character and ideals shall be based upon nothing but the elements of character—the human instincts.

Therefore a change is to be made in the industrial and economic system to enable men to carry out their ideals. In a word, it will be that the incentive of personal gain will drop out, men will work for the service of humanity; commodities will be produced wherever they best can, and go wherever they are needed. The incentive of material gain having disappeared, men will turn to more incentives in which a man's life does really consist. At present there is no guarantee that the undertakings which are most readily financed are the most beneficial to the community; there is no guarantee that hard work will ensure a man a decent standard of living; and the power of accumulating money enables some men to exercise undue influence over the lives of others. In place of currency there will be some form of guarantee that a man is doing a fair amount of work, which guarantee will entitle him to all the material needs of life for himself and those reasonably dependent upon him. Along with this change will be a tightening up, or "assembling" of industry and transport throughout the world, so as to make possible a free circulation of commodities in response to natural demand. Startling as this change may be, it is not so revolutionary as it appears. The commercial system has actually been tending that way for a long time. When currency first took the place of barter, it made it possible for men to look wide for a return for their own product; the abolition of all restrictions and manipulations of supply is the logical end of that beginning. And since "credit" is a part of the system, it is but making that more effective to invent a guarantee which makes the most of that which is the natural right of every decent man.

The serious shortage of bread-grain, together with the industrial dead-locks in Europe, will in time force upon the politicians of the world the necessity of leaving terrestrial and other squabbles and attending to this question, which is at the bottom of the whole trouble, all over Europe as well as in the prairie provinces.—Jacob J. Bercin, McConnell, Man.

Wants Authoritative Guidance

The Editor.—I observe your article "Fiat Money" has stirred up some hot discussion. While agreeing with you, I am inclined to think you dismissed the matter in rather too hasty manner.

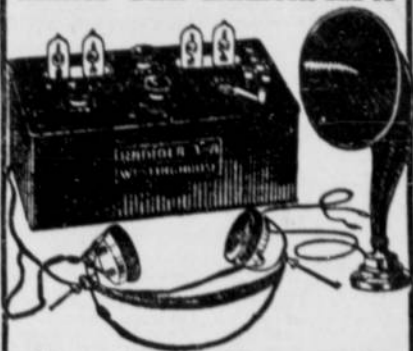
I may be wrong, but for some time I have looked upon the agitation against our present monetary system, as more or less of a smoke screen, obscuring to some extent conditions more important to the prosperity of agriculture. Holding this opinion, it seems to me that there is grave danger in allowing the question to drop just where it is at present. An elementary knowledge of currency and credit may be useful to the average citizen, but a small or one-sided knowledge on the part of the people, who rush into print is a dangerous thing. 'Tis a pity, but 'tis true, more people read the productions of amateur economists than of reliable authorities, and herein the danger lies. Most of us with common sense realize that under conditions existing, The Guide must be handicapped in the service it can render by providing educational matter in the shape of articles by authors of standing. Some of us realize, that while the editor or other staff writers, may be perfectly capable of writing a sound article on the economics of interest and the evils of inflation, that such an article might be received with prejudice by some Guide readers.

Taking everything into consideration Mr. Editor, don't you think that it would perhaps be advisable, to cut out fiction for a time and use space so saved, for one or two short articles by an authority, preferably a university professor, whose impartiality could not be challenged. In making this suggestion, I know quite well how big the subject is, and how utterly impossible it would be to do justice to every phase. But, if it were—as a minimum—established that financing such as proposed by your correspondents would inevitably lead to inflation, I think this result alone would justify the effort.—W. Hall, Stranraer, Sask.

Manitoba Trustees' Convention

The nineteenth annual convention of the Manitoba School Trustees' Association, will be held in the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, February 24-26. Addresses will be given by Hon. Charles Cannon, minister of education; Archdeacon H. A. Cody, of Toronto; W. M. Morris, secretary Canadian School Trustees' Association, Toronto, and G. F. Chipman, editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, and others. The questioner drawer which was so successful last year will again be a part of the program. The meetings are open to the public.

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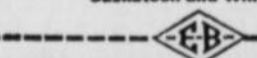
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ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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Again this year we are offering 1924 bull calves from our best breeding cows and sired by our greatest herd sires. These calves will be big enough for service next spring, and you will be surprised at the quality of calves they will leave you from your ordinary grade cows. We are desirous of getting one of these bull calves into every district, as we know they will prove an advertisement for our herd of cattle, and for this reason we are making an especially low price. We will only send out calves which are outstanding individuals themselves, and we know we can please you in the individual we send, and also in the price. We are also offering a few yearling and two-year-old bulls of exceptional merit, and at prices within your reach.

Write today for full particulars of our offer and for free illustrated literature on our cattle, and we will quote you prices laid down at your station in good condition.

We are able to offer you a bull now at lower prices than ever before. Cattle will follow grain prices in the near future. Why not put a good young bull in now, when you can get one at these attractive prices, and be in a position to profit from the higher cattle prices later on?

JAS. D. MCGREGOR
GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARMS
BRANDON, MAN.

TEN PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS FE- males, \$300. Pedigree furnished. Herd fully accredited. Bulls fit for service. B. D. Smith, McLennan, Sask.

LIVESTOCK—Various

Red Polls

CHOICE RED POLL BULLS, SEVEN TO 14 months; sire, Paramount; grand sire, Proctor, imported. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 3-5

SWINE—Yorkshires

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, TWO lengthy boars, 15 months, \$40; pigs, farrowed last two weeks December, \$15, at eight weeks. Ship from Ralinton or Weyburn. M. P. Roblin, Ralinton, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOAR, NINE months old, or would trade for sow bred to farrow April, or trade on Aberdeen-Angus bull. C. Billy, Millwood, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOW, bred to farrow in March. Yorkshire Hog Breeders' Association, Robsart, Sask.; M. E. Hanson, Secretary. 5-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, DUE TO farrow April, \$25 each. G. B. Field, Carleton Place, Alta. 6-5

BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, REGISTERED, \$21. Linvil Rash, Purple Springs, Alta. 4-3

Berkshires

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, lengthy ones, at short prices, spring gilts, sired by imported boars and guaranteed safe in pig by imported boars, for spring farrow, \$25 and \$30 each. Some good spring boars left to clear at \$20 and \$25. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 2-5

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE BOARS, NINE months, \$25. D. T. Kent, Kenton, Man. 5-4

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, bred sows and young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 3-6

SHEEP—Various

SELLING—150 OXFORD AND SHROPSHIRE sheep; 25 pure-bred Shorthorns, in calf. Young, Fairfax, Man. 4-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

GOOD BUY NOW—MCINTYRE'S RANCH, Bathurst Basin, New Brunswick. Mated pairs, proven breeders, standard bred registered silver black breeding foxes, heavy type, 100 per cent. Increase and upwards guaranteed. Some deferred payments, ranching terms to reliable parties writing fully what terms they need, how much can pay, when and how? Take ear load oats or feed wheat in exchange. 6-3

GREY AND STAG CROSS, ARE VERY FAST catchers, good fighters, long stayers, selling at \$30 each. In a hurry. Phone. Will send C.O.D. Charlie Adamson, Theodore, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUSES, ONE GREY- hound, two grey and Russian cross, trained; also pups ready to train. George Jeffrey, Senlac, Sask. 4-5

TALKING PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLD FISH, dogs, pets all kinds. Miller's Bird Store, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 3-9

CANARIES, TALKING PARROTS, GOLD fish, dogs, kittens, rabbits, guinea-pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg. 3-9

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, MALES, \$6.00; FE- males, \$4.00. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 5-3

DOGS AND PET STOCK

FOR SALE—BLACK COLLIE PUPS, HIGH- class stock, \$5.00 each. Chester McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man. 6-3

LARGE HOUND—GUARANTEED TO KILL any wolf alone, price \$30. Apply C. Maycock, Fleming, Sask. 6-3

GRADE COLLIE PUPS, INTELLIGENT HEEL- ers, males, \$5.00; females, \$3.00. Arthur Dennis, Parkman, Sask. 6-3

TWO PAIR HOUNDS, FAST, PART TRAINED. I. Lindal, Brown, Man. 5-2

PURE-BRED COLLIE PUPS, \$10, WITH PEDIGREE. G. W. Hamner, Govan, Sask. 5-2

RUSSIAN BITCH—GOOD TO CATCH OR KILL, price \$30. Apply H. Flynn, Fleming, Sask. 6-3

POULTRY—Various

"LAYWELL STRAIN"

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES

Win again at Edmonton 2 firsts, 2 seconds and 3 thirds in the R.O.P. classes against strong competition. These repeated wins show our superior quality. Official trap-nest records up to 270 eggs. Unbeatable winter layers. Now booking orders for Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks. Send for Price List. A few Leghorn Cockerels from \$2.50; pedigree cockerels up to \$10. We are Agents for the Celebrated

CHARTERS' INCUBATORS

The Charters' Incubators are used exclusively on the Laywell Poultry Plant. We naturally use the best we can get to ensure extra strong vigorous chicks. Investigate the Charters' Incubator if you want satisfaction. Lamp filled and wick trimmed only once a week. Unique moisture retainer. Charters' Regulator can be placed on any make incubator. Make your old incubator into a Charters' for a few dollars. Send for Price List and circular.

Laywell Poultry Farm, Macleod, Alberta

EDEN GROVE FARM—SELLING PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze turkeys, \$3.00 and \$4.00; young toms, \$5.00; old toms, \$10; Barred Rock pullets, \$1.50 up; male birds, \$3.00 up; Single Comb White Leghorn males, \$3.00 up. White Blossom Sweet Clover, grade No. 1, 12c. per pound. John T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 6-3

SELLING COCKERELS—PRIZE-WINNING Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, \$2.50; Russian Orloffs, hardy, great layers, \$2.50; Black Orpington, from first prize bird, Alberta Provincial Show, \$5.00. Campbell Acheson, Box 79, Cayley, Alta. 3-6

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.00; pure-bred Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. H. B. Bredin, RR. 1, Regina, Sask. 3-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Large Toulouse geese, \$3.00; ganders, \$4.00. Mrs. Ed. Quansstrom, Carnduff, Sask. 4-3

RHODE ISLAND RED AND WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, 225-egg strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; three or more, \$2.25 and \$4.00 each. Andrew Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 4-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS AND ROSE Combed Minorcas, cockerels, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.50; pure Brouse turkeys, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. H. W. Rouse, Mildred, Sask. 4-4

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Royal-Doreas, splendid laying strain. Price \$3.00 each. H. Willis, Sidney, Man. 6-5

PURE-BRED LIGHT BRAHMAS, \$3.50 EACH, two for \$6.50. A Ostercamp, Lacombe, Alberta. 5-2

POULTRY

SELLING—PEARL GUINEA FOWL, \$3.00 PAIR. T. Holyoak, Gadsby, Alta. 6-2

BABY CHICKS

ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY HAS THE largest modern, three-deck, electrically-controlled incubator in Western Canada, hatching thousands of pure-bred chicks each week from bred-to-lay hens. Hatching eggs, poultry and supplies, custom hatching, incubators, brooders. Catalogue free. Special discount. 369 Aikins Street, Winnipeg. 3-4

BABY CHICKS THAT LIVE AND GROW INTO prolific layers. Best egg-laying strains. Special February discount. Free catalogue. Incubators, brooders, feeds, supplies. E. S. Miller, 315 Denali Street, Winnipeg. 3-4

BABY CHICKS, ALL VARIETIES, EGG-LAYING strains. All supplies. Reliable Bird Store, 405 1/2 Portage, Winnipeg. 4-3

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns exclusively, any quantity. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price list. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED BABY CHICKS, \$14 TO \$20 PER 100 postpaid. Bopp Hatchery Co., Fergus Falls, Minn. 5-11

HATCHING EGGS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Best laying strain. Send for price list. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 4-3

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

FROM MY \$100 BIRD BROS. 40-LB. TOM, 5th prize Madison, 1st at Brandon, pure-bred hens, young turkey toms and pullets for sale. Quality and weights guaranteed. Prices on application. VERA FITZPATRICK, FAIRFAX, MAN. 4-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVER- sity strain, large, vigorous birds, splendid plumage, toms, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.50. Mrs. Wm. Roberts, Waldron, Sask. 5-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, GOBBLETS, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Fred Berry, Tadmore, Sask. 5-2

40 MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE AND GAN- ders, \$4.00 each, weight 15 to 20 pounds. Mlle Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 4-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 21-26 pounds, \$8.00-\$9.00. Mrs. William Terryberry, Deloraine, Man. 4-3

SELLING—TOULOUSE GEESSE, GANDERS, \$3.00; females, \$2.00. Alfred Gray, Grandview, Man. 5-4

WHITE CHINA GEESSE, \$3.00; GANDERS, \$5.00; also lawn China geese, \$3.00. Mrs. S. B. Barber, Box 295, Wolseley, Sask. 4-3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; from prize winners at leading shows. Ed. Wood, Verwood, Sask. 4-4

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00; HENS, \$3.00; unrelated toms, \$1.11. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 5-3

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$4.00; HENS, \$3.00; Toulouse ganders, \$3.00; geese, \$2.50. Fred Rosekrans, Edberg, Alta. 5-1

GOOD PEKIN DRAKES, \$1.50. F.O.B. KYE or Cabri, Sask. T. M. Benson, Neosho P. O. Sask. 5-2

LARGE PROLIFIC TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$3.00; ganders, \$3.50. Mrs. Philip Wood, Guernsey, Sask. 6-3

TOULOUSE GEESSE—GANDERS, \$3.00; GEESSE, \$2.50. Mrs. Shipman, Trossachs, Sask. 6-3

PURE BRONZE TURKEY HENS, \$2.50. MRS. Benton, Watson, Sask. 6-3

BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLETS, HEAVY BIRDS, \$4.00. Fred Marx, High Prairie, Alta. 6-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE PULLETS, FROM LARGE stock, \$3.00. R. Boutellier, Viscount, Sask. 6-3

GIANT BRONZE TOMS, WRITE FOR PRICES and weights. George Dobson, Marlach, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$4.00 each. Joseph Raison, Wawanesa, Man. 6-2

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$4.00; HENS, \$3.00. Sarah McGowan, Shackleton, Sask. 6-3

PURE PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00; DRAKES, \$2.50. Joseph Howard, Box 551, Minnedosa, Man. 4-2

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00; DRAKES, \$2.50. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 4-2

CHOICE AFRICAN GEESSE, JENSEN, PRE- late, Sask. 4-4

Rhode Islands

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, University strain, bred-to-lay, \$2.25 each; three or more, \$2.00 each. B. C. Bailey, Abbey, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, good color, from splendid winter layers, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Ben Newton, Hollanquist, Sask. 6-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; college strain. Anna Flanders, Bowman River, Man. 6-3

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, LARGE DARK Red, healthy birds, laying strain, \$3.00 each. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 6-3

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 5-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, good laying strain, \$2.50. Mrs. M. Army, Nanton, Alta. 4-3

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, large, heavy, splendid winter laying stock, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. H. A. Sorensen, Killam, Alta. 6-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, early hatched, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; pullets, \$1.20. Wm. Lee, Tofield, Alta. 5-4

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH or two for \$4.50. Mrs. H. Selvey, Harris, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Charles Kelmury, Croll, Man. 6-2



Spring Machinery

Now is your Opportunity to turn something you don't want into Ready Cash

Farmers everywhere are buying their Spring requirements through Little Guide Classified Ads. right now. Machinery of all kinds is among their chief needs, and many will prefer to Buy used Implements in good shape, than going to the expense of buying Brand New goods. There has not been a better opportunity in years to make a Quick and Profitable deal. And the largest kind of machinery, such as a Tractor, should this year find a ready market. We are printing below a few testimonials sent to us by people who advertised in The Guide last Spring and were successful:

"In the Spring of 1924, I advertised in The Guide to sell a 14-28 Allwork Tractor. I received 25 replies from all over Western Canada. I sold it for \$600 20 days after my ad. appeared."—S. A. Cox, Beresford, Man.

"I advertised a Potato Digger in The Guide last Spring, and yet \$20 for it. It took only five days to do the trick."—A. Reed, Mossbank, Sask.

If We Did It for Them Last Year We Can Do It This Year for You

We haven't got to tell you that conditions are much better now than a year ago. So whether you wish to Buy, Sell or Exchange, it will pay you to advertise now and get in on this most eager and active market. Our special Machinery Column already has quite a number of offerings. It will continue to grow every week now, and if you don't get your ad. in before the end of April you will have lost your best chance this year to Buy, Sell or Exchange Spring Machinery. Do it now!

NOTE.—It's the advertising season, too, for Seed Grain, Livestock, Work Horses or Stallions, Swine (Spring Litters), Poultry Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Grasses, Clovers and Farm Lands.

SPECIAL NOTE—J. R. Neill, Weyburn, Sask., requests us to announce he has sold out of Buff Orpington Cockerels.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

POULTRY

Plymouth Rocks

INCOPA FARM — BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, winners second prize, Provincial Egg-Laying Contest, 1923, also of 1924. Cockerels sired by males from a 283-egg hen, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00; males from \$5.00 to \$10.00, from hens with records up to 267 eggs. Roller canaries. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 6-2

STACEY'S POULTRY PLANT, MELITA, MAN. Record of performance breeders of bred-to-lay Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Cockerels, barred chicks and hatching eggs. Our hen (D16238) laid 284 eggs last year, highest hen, all breeds, in three prairie provinces. 4-5

UNIVERSITY STRAIN, BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rock cockerels, from the best obtainable, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Shipped on approval. Miss M. C. Mackenzie, Lashburn, Sask. 6-6

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED-TO-LAY strain, pedigree birds, \$7.50; pen matings, \$5.00; cock matings, \$2.50. Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man. 6-3

GOVERNMENT SELECTED BARRED ROCK cockerels, from bred-to-lay heavy winter producers, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Ernest Huffman, Grivins, Sask. 6-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large healthy birds, nicely barred, good winter layers, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Hastings Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask. 6-5

SELLING—BARRED ROCKS, GUILD'S PURE laying strain, cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 6-10

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PURE-BRED, large, vigorous, \$3.00. Nora Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 6-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, winter laying strain, \$2.00 each; two, \$3.50. Charles Rawlings, Brownlee, Sask. 6-2

FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ARISTOCRAT BARRED Rock cockerels, dark exhibition line, \$3.00 and up. Mrs. H. Winder, Lewvan, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 apiece, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Oscar Barnes, Tofted, Alta. 6-3

FOR SALE—PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, government strain, \$2.25, two, \$4.00. R. A. Dow, Fairfax, Man. 6-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Wm. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 5-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM SELECTED winter layers, \$5.00. Harry Martin, 10235 119th Street, Edmonton, Alta. 5-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROVED stock, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Pringle, Dugald, Man. 5-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Berry, Gilbert Plains, Man. 5-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, experimental stock, \$2.00 each. Jas. Johnston, Wilkie, Sask. 1-8

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM CULLED for-laying stock, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Chas. Jopp, Rocanville, Sask. 4-5

Leghorns

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, SLIGHTLY frosted, Barron-Ferris strain, April hatched, extra large birds, from Tom Barron 225-English Leghorn sire. Only selects sold. \$4.00. Book orders for eggs. Coe, Kennedy, Sask. 4-3

FERRIS' 300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, vigorous, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Booking orders for hatching eggs. Jos. T. Rokos, Stronie, Alta. 3-6

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, SASK. UNIVERSITY and Manitoba Agricultural College strain, pullets, \$1.25; yearling hens, \$1.00; cockerels, \$1.50. Turner, Duval, Sask. 3-6

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, BARRON'S strain, vigorous, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Nora Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 6-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE and Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. W. W. Husband, Carman, Man. 6-4

ROSE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, pure-bred, \$2.00. Leo Cutler, Travers, Alta. 6-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKER- els, \$2.00. Haley Nelson, Oshato, Alta. 6-2

FOR SALE—THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-egg strain. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 3-12

Wyandottes

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, government approved flock, egg-laying strain, banded birds, \$3.00; younger birds, same breeding, \$2.00. Robert Nisbet, Carman, Man. 4-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, EARLY hatched, from government approved hens, male bird from 261-egg hen, \$2.50 each. R. S. McBain, Beadle, Sask. 4-3

EARLY PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, heavy-laying strain, \$1.50 each; four, \$5.00. John McDuff, Lawson, Sask. 4-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM specially selected dams and son of a 251-egg hen, \$3.00 each. M. Beaton, Wiseton, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$1.00 each. T. L. Gaffney, Tessier, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, Martin's best Dorcas matings, \$5.00. Walter Cummings, Semans, Sask. 6-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, LARGE, mature, \$3.00 each, 25 years' breeding standard, bred-to-lay stock. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man. 6-3

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S best, cockerels, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 6-10

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, OUT of heavy winter-laying stock, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.50. J. Thompson, Penzance, Sask. 2-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Martin strain, \$1.50 and \$2.00. R. W. Gilles, Melval, Sask. 1-6

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, good laying strain, \$1.75. Mrs. Wm. Rinn, Kaleida, Man. 4-3

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Martin strain, \$1.75. Joe H. Nelson, Broderick, Sask. 5-6

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00. Frank Abbey, Glidden, Sask. 5-6

Minorcas

MINORCAS—SINGLE COMB BLACK MIN- orca cockerels, large type and good carriage. Price \$4.00 each. H. Willis, Sidney, Man. 5-7

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, \$1.75. James Kilpatrick, Melfort, Sask. 5-7

Poultry Supplies

HENS PENNED UP ARE SUPPLIED WHAT they would find in the bush by Pratt's Poultry Regulator in their daily ration. More eggs guaranteed. Pratt Dealers. 5-3

Farm Lands—Sell or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is at all times assured. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line is given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. 1-24

W. J. MOUTRAY

PROVINCIAL AUCTIONEER

Manitoba farmers wishing to sell should arrange at once for dates.

WRITE P.O. BOX 1364, WINNIPEG

FARM LANDS — 35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

WANTED—TENANT ON HALF-SHARE PLAN for large mixed farm in Southern Saskatchewan, well improved, 1,700 acres pasture, 1,000 acres cultivated land. Must be good cattle man and grain grower. Possession April 1st. Owner will furnish pure-bred Angus cattle and seed; tenant, horses and machinery and do the work. Send bank reference. Cut this out, it will appear but once. Aleck Connor (Owner), Aylmer, Ont.

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA — FRUIT market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 42-9

FOR SALE—ESTATE OF LATE JOHN BOSTON, three-quarter-section, LeRoss four miles, school two, telephone, splendid mixed or dairy farm, wood, water and shelter, 175 acres cultivated, 70 followed, good buildings, each quarter fenced. Will sell part or whole. Price \$15 per acre; \$5.00 down, balance arranged. Apply Thos. Boston, LeRoss, Sask. 3-4

FOR SALE—420 ACRES NO. 1 LAND, NO SAND, rock or gravel, fenced, all under cultivation, good buildings, nice grove, good water, windmill; one mile to Sutherland, street cars to university. Half crop. Reasonable cash payment. James M. Welker, Sutherland, Sask. 6-3

HIGHLY IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE, Regina district, Sask. Wanted—Listings of fully equipped farms from every good farming district in Saskatchewan. Thompson Land Co. Ltd., 201 McCallum-Hill Bldg., Regina. 6-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC- ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17-1

FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, GOOD BUILD- ings, elevator, store, post office, church, school within mile. For particulars apply Mrs. Alex. Scott (widow), Carberry, Man. 5-2

562 ACRES, 1 1/2 MILES FROM TOWN, 1 MILE to school, river crosses farm, 300 acres cultivated, all for \$21 per acre. Low price and easy terms. Apply Walsh Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—960 ACRES, 295 ACRES BROKEN, 120 acres ready, machinery and 12 heavy horses, all for \$21 per acre. Elevator two miles. One-third cash. Gillespie Brothers, Pasewig, Sask. 3-5

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, 60 ACRES cultivated, serviceable buildings, good water, \$400 cash, balance easy terms. Apply for particulars to owner, Box 43, Carberry, Man. 6-3

SELLING, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR EXCHANGE, good agricultural quarter, small encumbrance, conveniently situated to other property. Edwin Gedcke, Nut Lake, Sask. 6-3

FREE MAP OF MINNESOTA AND FACTS about the sure-crop state. Address State Immigration Dept., 775 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

TRADE—IMPROVED DAIRY QUARTER FOR horses and machinery. Earl Fitch, Everts, Alta. 3-4

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 11

TRADE—QUARTER-SECTION FOR MA- chinery or cattle. Box 44, Kipling, Sask. 4-3

Farm Lands Wanted

LIKE TO HEAR OF GOOD CANADIAN FARM for sale, cash price, reasonable. R. McNew, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 6-5

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 2-5

City Property

FOR SALE OR TRADE—NINE-ROOM HOUSE, in McLeod, Alta., now rented. Wm. E. Cox, Salmon Arm, B.C. 4-4

SELLING—CHEAP, EIGHT LOTS, CITY ED- monton. Edwin Connell, Lacombe, Alta. 3-5

SEEDS

DIRECT MARKET

FROM FARMER-GROWER TO FARMER- BUYER ON CO-OPERATIVE PLAN

Write for our prices on registered (a) Marquis Wheat; (b) Banner Oats, also Sweet Clover seed.

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SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS, SEVEN cents. Victory oats, 42 pounds, 65 cents (Dalsell). James Dash, Kipling, Sask. 4-3

Wheat

SEED WHEAT

FOR SALE MARQUIS WHEAT \$2.00 per bushel, including bags, f.o.b. Flaxcomb.

CASH WITH ORDER.

SAMPLE ON REQUEST

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FLAXCOMBE (C.N.R.) SASK.

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REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation; registered Banner oats, third generation, and selected Victory oats and flax. All of our seeds are Government tested and graded. We can fill orders promptly in either bulk, car lots or any quantity put up in bags. Write or wire for our prices and samples. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 2-10

REGISTERED RED FIFE WHEAT, 24 YEARS selection, rust resistant, yields more wheat and longer straw than Marquis. First generation \$1.00; second, \$2.50; fourth, \$2.40. Walter Rowe, Neepawa, Man. 5-6

RUST-RESISTANT KOTA WHEAT, 970 bushels, weighs 64 pounds, uncleaned seed test 96%, took two prizes, uncleaned, acclimatized, absolutely pure. Selling in car lot at \$2.25. Wm. J. Siegrist, Instow, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—FAMOUS KOTA WHEAT, 50- bushel lots, \$2.25, per bushel, less \$2.50, sacks, 20c. each extra. Shipped from Antler, Sask. First come, first served. Limited quantity. Apply to J. E. McComb, 2164 Lorne St., Regina. 6-3

IMPROVED FOR 15 YEARS BY CAREFUL hand selection, our Marquis is not only pure, but remarkably heavy yielding; germination 98%. First generation, \$5.50 per bag; second generation, \$4.20. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 5-5

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD generation, grown and inspected by Canadian Seed Growers' Association, bags or car load. J. White, Paynton, Sask. 6-5

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, grown and inspected by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, \$4.20 bushel, bagged. Alex. Dunbar, Delia, Alta. 3-4

SEEDS

SELLING—KOTA SEED WHEAT, \$2.00 bushel, grown from registered seed. Also alfalfa seed, 40c. pound, registered Grimm. Samples free on request. G. A. Paley, Meadows, Man. 5-6

KOTA WHEAT, \$2.75 BUSHEL, SACKS 25c extra. Cash with order. W. A. Stewart, Findlater, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—KOTA WHEAT, \$2.50 PER BUSHEL, certificate No. 34-2892. Edward Wilson, Box 26, Tantallon, Sask. 5-4

SELLING—400 BUSHELS SECOND GENERA- tion Marquis, \$2.50 per bushel, sacks extra. H. Wieler, Rosthern, Sask. 6-5

KITCHENER WHEAT, \$2.00 BUSHEL, PHIL Jordan, Millet, Alta. 4-3

Oats

SEED OATS FROM THE FAMOUS LLOYD- minister district, pure varieties, Banner, Victory, Leader, Golden Rain, grade and germination as certified by seed branch certificate. Frederick Ind, Lloydminster, Sask. 3-5

OATS, TWENTIETH CENTURY, FOR SALE— Car lots, government tested 95 per cent., commercially cleaned at elevator, 80 cents per bushel, f.o.b. DeWinton. Samples sent. Chas. A. Hughes, DeWinton, Alta. 5-3

SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, FROM second crop registered seed on new land, free from wild oats and other grain, government test 95% germination, \$1.00, truck. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 6-3

SELLING—CAR IMPROVED BANNER SEED oats, grown on new land, free from noxious weeds, 97% government test, 75 cents, f.o.b. Isabella. Samples 10 cents. Telephone 9-14 Birtle Exchange. H. A. Cuffe, Isabella, Man. 6-2

SELLING—CAR ABUNDANCE OATS, FREE from all noxious weeds or barley, government test 88%. Price, cleaned, f.o.b., 80 cents. Jackson Newsham, Innisfail, Alta. 6-2

CHOICE VICTORY OATS, 1923 CROP, FROM second generation stock, perfect germination. Sample and prices on application. Wm. Webb, Rosetown, Sask. 6-4

FOR SALE—EXTRA GOOD VICTORY OATS, guaranteed free of foul seed, government test 94%. No. 64-668. Car-load lots, 80 cents per bushel. Julius Hanson, Camrose, Alta. 6-2

VICTORY SEED OATS, CLEANED, WEIGHT 46 pounds per bushel, pure, choice car-load grade and germination certified by Seed Branch certificate. J. White, Paynton, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—ONE CAR OATS, EXTRA ONE feed account wild oats, 75c., f.o.b. Humboldt, Sask. F. J. Bolster. 6-2

SELLING—FEED OATS, TWO C.W. OATS, Banner and Victory. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 3-5

SEAGER WHEELER STRAIN VICTORY OATS, cleaned, \$1.00 per bushel. Rodney Steeves, Carnduff, Sask. 4-8

VICTORY SEED OATS, \$1.00 BUSHEL, G Bunkle, Gledhow, Sask. 4-3

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SELLING—BARK BARLEY, GROWN FROM registered seed, \$1.00 bushel. Brome seed, 10c. pound. Jno. A. Young, Box 76, Klabey, Sask. 5-5

FOR SALE—SEED BARLEY, \$1.00 PER bushel. A. E. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 6-3

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KILN DRIED SEED CORN FOR THE NORTH, 14 kinds. Write for circular. P. O. Peterson, Chaffee, North Dakota. 2-11

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WANTED—SEED, SPRING RYE. GEORGE Carson, Thornhill, Man.

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REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, Alfalfa, that most valuable of all forages, will do well in any district that can grow good wheat if proper seed is used. Do not buy inferior and questionable seed at any price. Insist on Alberta grown, government inspected, hardy Grimm seed that can now be secured from the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association of Brooks, Alberta. 3-13

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, prepared by superior clover huller, scarifier and cleaner, 10 1/2c. per pound, sacked, f.o.b. Clearwater. P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 6-3

ALFALFA SEED—HANSEN'S COSSACK AND Siberian Yellow Flowered, hardiest varieties known. Dry district wonders. Write Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta. 6-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, scarified, cleaned, ten cents pound. Cotton sacks furnished for 140-pound lots. Thos. Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask. 6-5

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, government tested, 94 per cent. germination, bagged, 12 1/2c. pound. Wm. Forder, Pipestone, Man. 6-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED hulled and scarified, \$12 per 100 pounds, bags free. f.o.b. Wawanema. Ernest Ellis, Wawanema, Man. 2-5

GUERNSEY WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, 15c. pound, f.o.b. Guernsey, sacks free; also rye grass, timothy and rye mixed. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 6-5

BUY YOUR SEED DIRECT FROM THE PRO- ducer. White Blossom sweet clover, cleaned and scarified, 10 cents pound. N. A. Douglas, Dand, Man. 6-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIF- ed, 11 dollars per 100 pounds. H. W. Smith, Kelfield, Sask. 6-5

CLEAN WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, drought resisting, wealth producer, 10c. pound. Rupert Edmunds, Macklin, Sask. 6-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified and cleaned, 15c. per pound, sacked. H. O. Christopherson, P.O. 256 Balguy, Man. 6-11

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified and cleaned, \$12 per 100 pounds. John Bakley, Sinituluta, Sask. 6-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS—CHOICE QUALITY re-cleaned seed. Limited quantity, 12c. lb., sacked. F. J. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 2-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, \$12.50 100, scarified and clean. Geo. Greiner, Arnaud, Man. 4-8

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled and scarified, 12 cents per pound, bagged. Heaman Bros., Carman, Man. 5-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, \$10.50 100, bagged, scarified and cleaned. C. Pearson, Holland, Man. 6-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, cleaned and sacked, \$12 per 100. Pritchard Bros., Roland, Man. 5-5

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, PRICE and circular on request. Weller, Vera, Sask. 4-10

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[Continued on next page]

The Cheerful Plowman

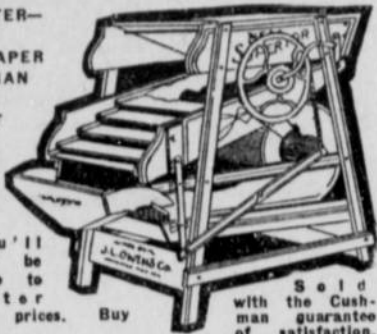
By J. Edw. Tuft



Advice on Leasing

McDougal's girl and Finney Burl were wed the other day, they both are young and quite unsung in worldly aims and way. "I think I'll lease a farm from Weiss," the lad declared to me, "and settle down near Dumphreestown as snug as we can be. The buildings there are large and square, the lawn is neatly set, the pasture lot and

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—WATERLOO BOY tractor, two gang plows, 1 1/2-horse Fairbanks engine, two double cylinder pumps, pump jack. Wanted—Three-furrow disc plow; second-hand buggy. Write O. J. Bourassa, La Fleche, Sask.

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES, magnetos, gears, generators and accessories. Prompt attention to mail orders. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 1-3

RECOVERS FOR AUTO TOPS—RECOVERS installed on old frames without extra charge. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 49-26

WANTED—MASSEY-HARRIS DISC PLOW, 12-ft. Bissell disc harrow, 22 or 24 Van Brunt double-disc drill. Pay cash. David Laing, Pambrun, Sask. 5-3

TRADE—GRAY-DORT CAR, RUN ABOUT 9,000 miles, in first-class condition, for light tractor in good condition. State particulars to E. M. Tyndal, Briercrest, Sask. 5-4

RUMELY ENGINE, 15-30 H.P., FIRST-CLASS condition, with Bosch magneto and extension wheels. Snap for cash. W. J. Downey, Asquith, Sask. 6-2

SELL OR TRADE FOR HORSE MACHINERY or work horses, in good condition, 12-25 tractor, three-furrow plow, 20-in. brush breaker, Ford car. Apply George Dowling, Maedown, Sask.

SELLING—TREE STUBBLE BOTTOMS FOR John Deere engine gang, No. 5, little used. What offers? H. Halvorsen, Broadview, Sask.

SELLING—10-20 TITAN, 1920 MODEL, NEW Lock, pistons and rings, \$250, f.o.b. Bindloss, Alta. Bert Leeper, Social Plains, Alta.

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WANTED—SECOND-HAND CRANKSHAFT for eight horse-power Stanley-Jones engine. John Gordon, Deleau, Man.

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WANTED—15-27 J. I. CASE TRACTOR. What offers for cash? G. Gunderson, Kipling, Sask.

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GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. Eckman, Main, Logan, Winnipeg. 51-13

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FRESH FROZEN FISH—DIRECT FROM LAKE. Save middleman's profit. Jacks, \$5.00, 100 pounds; tullibee, \$2.50; mullets, \$2.00. Cash with order. Thordarson Bros., Langruth, Man. 3-5

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HONEY—ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE Clover, \$7.80 cash per crate of six ten-pound pails f.o.b. Uxbridge. Good quality Buckwheat, \$6.40 per crate 60-pound, also Ontario Maple Syrup, guaranteed pure, \$12 cash per crate of six imperial gallons f.o.b. Uxbridge, about 90-pound to crate. E. Warren, RR. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 5-6

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LEAF TOBACCO—SOUTHERN ONTARIO tobacco (Burley), bright, mild, full flavored; pound, 40c.; five pounds, \$1.75; ten pounds, \$3.00; delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money, postage and expenses returned. Directions for making up free. A. B. Scaman, Dresden, Ont. 2-3

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c.; Hauborg, 70c.; Quesnel, Partum d'Itale, 75c. per pound prepaid. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 33-30

PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40 cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Clear Leaf, 60 cents; Rouge and Quesnel, 60 cents; postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Victoria, Norwood, Man.

PRODUCE

Live Ducks

Live Ducks, per lb.	20c
Hens, over 6 lbs.	21c
Hens, over 5 lbs.	18c
Hens, 4-5 lbs., in good condition	15-16c
Hens, under 4 lbs., in good condition	12c
Young Roosters, over 5 lbs.	18c
Young Roosters, 4-5 lbs., in good condition	16c
Young Roosters, under 4 lbs., in good condition	14c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs.	18c
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs.	17c
Turkeys, under 8 lbs.	14c
Old Roosters	9c
Geese	12c

We will pay 4c per lb. more than live weight for Dressed Turkeys and Chickens only. To be fresh killed and good quality. Prices for Winnipeg, and guaranteed until February 27, inclusive. Write for crates if required.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.
91 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

CO-OPERATIVE
MARKETING

Everybody is thinking along co-operative lines these days. That's because it's sane and sound in principle. It is just as sound to market

CREAM

co-operatively, as any other farm product. Write us for particulars and prices.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE
DAIRIES LTD.

846 SHERBROOK STREET, WINNIPEG

C.N.R. Rearranges Dept.

The rapid expansion of the colonization work of the Canadian National Railways in Western Canada, and the excellent results obtained during 1924, under the direction of E. A. Field, land commissioner, have justified the formation of plans for the active extension of this work during 1925, and some staff changes. Formal announcement is now made that dating from January 16, 1925, Dan M. Johnson is appointed western manager of this department, with headquarters at Winnipeg, an appointment which will meet with very general approval throughout Eastern and Western Canada, where Mr. Johnson is favorably known as a first-class agriculturalist, stockman and business executive.



Peacock: "I don't know where you get the idea that swimming develops a beautiful figure!"

Dressed Poultry Grades Proposed
Resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the Canadian Produce Association, held in Toronto, in January, will, if approved of by the Dominion government, have a considerable bearing on the poultry and egg industry of Canada.

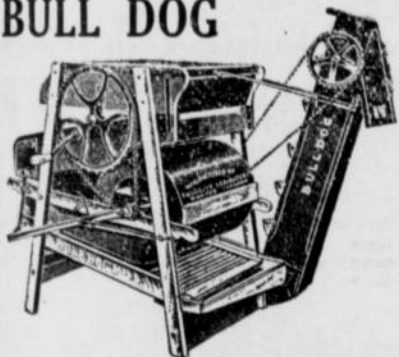
After considerable discussion on the present poultry grades, the poultry and egg marketing committee made the following resolutions. It was decided to request the Dominion government to legalize the standards as in use by the Canadian Produce Association, poultry for export to be graded by government graders and car-load shipments of poultry for interprovincial trading inspected by government graders upon request and upon payment of a fee. The grades of turkeys to be as follows: "Specials," "No. 1's," "No. 2's" and "No. 3's." Several of the eastern dealers stated that they had no market for turkeys grading lower than a No. 2 bird; in fact, many of them had no desire to purchase birds other than Specials and No. 1's. A grade for milk fed chickens is to be added to the present grades.

A resolution was also adopted unanimously requesting the Dominion government to provide a tariff against eggs exported into Canada from the United States.

In the marketing of eggs an important resolution was adopted to the effect that all egg dealers throughout Canada be licensed.

The Hon. Mr. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for Canada, stated that these resolutions would receive the favorable consideration of the government and the only one he had doubts about was the tariff on eggs coming in from the States, as he believed that tariffs often cause retaliation and he would prefer to see the poultry producers of Canada raise sufficient eggs to meet our own requirements.

THE OLD RELIABLE BULL DOG



THE GENERAL-PURPOSE MILL

Built to clean Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Flax, Peas, Beans, Timothy, Sweet Clover, or any grain you grow. Why bother with half-a-dozen specialty machines when the "Bull Dog" will trim them all?

WRITE FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS NOW

Twin City Separator Co. Ltd.

Dept. 48

LOGAN & QUELCH, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Kota Wheat

Second generation Kota Wheat, \$2.50 per bushel, sacked ready for shipping.

Wholesale Prices
Seed Oats, Barley, Flax and Marquis Wheat

Re-cleaned on our special machinery. Specially selected stocks Government-tested, ready sacked. Sold by the bushel or car load.

Feed Oats and Corn

Whole Corn \$53 per ton, sacked.
Cracked Corn \$54 per ton, sacked.
Special attention given enquiries by letter.

McMillan Grain Co. Ltd.

174 GRAIN EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., February 6, 1925.
WHEAT—Drastic declines in wheat values have featured the trading on the local exchange during the past week. Slumps have been sharp and sudden, and caused for the most part by the forced liquidation of speculative wheat held on small margins. Liverpool markets have shown an easier tendency with those of the whole American continent. The sharp break today was partly attributed, rumor says, to the liquidation of an enormous quantity of May wheat by a prominent American, but this could not be confirmed. The condition has altered little from that of a few weeks ago. Europe is still buying wheat heavily, but from the Argentine principally, although there is scarcely a day goes by without reports of Manitoba and American wheat worked for export also. The wave of speculation rampant throughout this continent undoubtedly forced values higher than they may have gone otherwise, and liquidation on the scale witnessed recently released more wheat than the market could absorb in such a short time. Cash markets have been neglected. The trade in the actual cash article has faded into insignificance recently with but a few odd cars changing hands. The slump in wheat brought heavy selling in coarse grains also, and violent fluctuations in oats and barley from the same cause as wheat. The public admittedly holding foodstuffs lost faith in values. Undoubtedly such a market will continue to have violent swings, and sentiment will have more to do than anything else in making the price. World conditions are little different than they were a few days ago when grain was at the peak.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Feb. 2 to Feb. 7, inclusive.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 208	207	208	201	192	198	214	104	
July 205	204	206	198	188	194	212	106	
Oct. 161	158	158	152	146	149	165		
Oats—								
May 73	72	73	71	69	69	74	44	
July 74	74	74	72	69	70	75	44	
Oct. 65	64	64	62	63	63	64		
Barley—								
May 106	106	107	103	100	102	111	66	
July 107	107	108	103	99	101	112	64	
Oct.	85	87	
Flax—								
May 288	283	284	280	266	271	293	236	
July 290	284	284	281	270	271	293	235	
Oct. 274	268	261	253	240	240	280	..	
Rye—								
May 175	173	174	167	163	167	179	72	
July 174	171	172	164	160	165	177	73	

CASH WHEAT

Feb. 2 to Feb. 7, inclusive.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N...	206	205	206	199	190	196	212	100
2 N...	200	199	200	193	184	190	206	67
3 N...	194	193	195	187	179	185	200	93
4 ...	183	182	183	176	162	174	189	89
5 ...	177	176	177	170	162	168	183	82
6 ...	163	162	163	157	149	156	169	77
Feed	138	137	138	131	122	130	144	73

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool closed February 6 as follows: March 4d higher at 14s 7½d; May 3d higher at 14s 3d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1c lower at \$4.77. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March \$2.09; May \$2.03½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.82 to \$2.13; No. 1 northern, \$1.80 to \$1.84; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.80 to \$2.10; No. 2 northern, \$1.78 to \$1.82; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.77 to \$2.07; No. 3 northern, \$1.75 to \$1.79. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.81 to \$2.04; No. 1 hard, \$1.78 to \$1.91. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.79 to \$1.83; No. 1 hard, \$1.77 to \$1.80. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.85½ to \$1.97½; No. 1 durum, \$1.77½ to \$1.84½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.23 to \$1.25; No. 4 yellow, \$1.15 to \$1.16; No. 5 yellow, \$1.08 to \$1.13; No. 6 yellow, \$1.01 to \$1.05. Oats—No. 2 white, 53½c to 54½c; No. 3 white, 52½c to 53½c; No. 4 white, 49½c to 51½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 94c to 96c; medium to good, 89c to 93c; lower grades, 84c to 88c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.56 to \$1.57. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.14 to \$3.18.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 86s to 92s per cwt. (18 2-3c to 20c per lb.); boxes 82s to 86s (17½c to 18 2-3c). Market firm, more activity. American 76s to 82s (16½c to 17½c), slow. Irish 105s to 116s (22½c to 25c). Heavy supplies, slow trade. Danish 99s to 104s (21½c to 22½c) steadier. Danish killings estimated at 77,000 head.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending February 6, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,583; hogs, 11,496; sheep, 71. Last week: Cattle, 4,081; hogs, 10,801; sheep, 72.

With a continuation of moderate receipts there is very little change in general market conditions, except that in some spots the cattle market shows a little weakness. The quality of cattle coming forward still continues on the unfinished order, the result being that real good cattle are selling well, in-between kinds slow and draggy. One of the outstanding loads of cattle on the market this week was a shipment made to United Grain Growers by E. T. Gorrell, of Pilot Mound, his tops bringing 7½c, balance from 6c to 7c. Mr. Gorrell took these steers out 14 months ago, costing him as stockers 3½c. This will show what can be done under proper handling. Prime butcher and export steers can be quoted from 6c to 7c, medium qualities 5c to 5½c, plain 4c to 4½c. Very few butcher cows will make 4c, the majority of them selling from 3½c to 3¾c. Choice feeders are in good demand, medium to plain qualities not wanted. Choice light-weight veal calves are making up to \$9.00, medium to plain and heavy calves from 3c to 5c.

The hog market continues to show a strong undertone, thick-smooths at time of writing selling at from \$10.25 to \$10.35, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs. Owing to a lighter run of feeder and shop hogs, shops this week are only being cut \$1.00 per cwt. under thick-smooth price, and real choice

feeder hogs are selling up to \$8.00. A similar heavy run of shop or feeder hogs to what we had a few weeks ago would again increase the spread to the former basis.

There are not sufficient sheep and lambs to really constitute a market. Choice lambs will bring up to \$13, butcher sheep \$7.00.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Prime butcher steers	5.50 to 6.00
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 5.00
Common steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.25
Medium feeders	3.25 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 3.00
Good stocker steers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium stockers	3.00 to 3.25
Common stockers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	2.75 to 3.25
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	7.00 to 9.00
Choice heavy calves	4.00 to 5.00
Common calves	3.00 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 3.50

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts of livestock in the yards today consisted of 38 cattle, 40 calves, 886 hogs and 19 sheep. Good to medium heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; common bulls, \$1.35. The bulk of the trading was in stocker cows. A few common feeders sold at \$2.75. Good stocker steers, \$3.75; stocker heifers, \$2.00 to \$3.00; good stocker cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; common, \$1.50 to \$1.75. Thick smooth hogs sold at \$10.10, and select bacon, \$11.11.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Local receipts of fresh practically nil, the trade depending almost entirely upon imports. These amounted to 243 cases last week. This week a car of British Columbia fresh is expected, also a car of Chinese fresh seconds. Poultry: No business reported.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur February 2 to February 7, inclusive

February 2 to February 7, 1917																
Date	OATS		BARLEY				FLAX				RYE					
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex	Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW		
Feb. 2.....	71	66	66	64	58	102	96	91	89	281	276	269	169			
3.....	71	65	65	63	57	102	97	90	88	275	271	264	167			
4.....	71	65	65	63	58	103	98	91	89	276	272	265	169			
5.....	69	64	64	62	56	99	93	86	84	272	268	261	161			
6.....	67	62	62	60	54	96	90	83	81	258	254	247	157			
7.....	67	62	62	60	54	99	93	86	84	263	259	252	161			
Week Ago.....	73	67	67	65	59	107	101	96	94	285	281	274	173			
Year Ago.....	41	38	39	37	35	65	59	56	55	232	227	206	68			

Good Cattle are Wanted

Good cattle are in demand, and the pool has more orders for first-class beef cattle and good feeders than can be filled right now.

Owing to light receipts lately, the run on some days has been too light to permit effective sorting and pooling, and some cattle have accordingly been sold directly instead of going through the pool.

Rising prices mean big spreads between the values of good cattle and the poor ones. It is the good cattle that are wanted, and on which co-operative shipping and selling will show the biggest margin over local prices. Ship your good cattle to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Winnipeg

Moose Jaw

Edmonton

Calgary

I WANT MORE WORKERS

Work at Home

No Canvassing

NEVER before in the ten years' history of my business has the demand for Auto knit socks been so great. Last month I sold over **two hundred thousand pairs** of these beautiful wool socks to wholesale firms. Every pair was knit for me by men and women right in their own homes. No matter where you live, you can work for me.

If you are ambitious to make money I want to hear from you.



T. W. CHADBURN

— HERE IS THE WHOLE PLAN —

I employ men and women all over the Dominion, who knit socks for me with the Auto Knitter—a hand operated knitting machine that knits a pair of beautiful socks in half an hour. I pay a guaranteed unchanging price for every pair that is knit; and there is no limit to the quantity that may be sent. I sell these socks to wholesale firms, and have an immediate sale for every pair that I can possibly get.

The yarn that is used I supply free of charge. The money I pay is for the knitting alone. Each worker learns from the simple instructions that are sent with the machine. Young people, busy men and women and old folks all work for me. That is the splendid thing about Auto Knitting—any member of the family may fill in their spare time. The machine need never be idle.



Read This Letter

"I used to take in dressmaking," writes Mrs. Fred Wigfield, who lives in a small Ontario town, "but my husband was opposed to it on account of the people who were always coming in and out." One day she read, just as you are reading, what others were doing with the Auto Knitter. Let Mrs. Wigfield finish her interesting letter: "I have made two pairs of socks an hour, and make \$4.00 a day besides doing all of my own housework. I have had the Auto Knitter three years and have made on an average, \$20.00 a week."

Here you have the simply told story of an ambitious woman.

There is no Selling or Canvassing

The reason why so many men and women take up Auto Knitting is because there is no canvassing. The quiet privacy of the work—sitting at a table in your own home—appeals very strongly to those who could not in any way consider a selling proposition.

I Contract for all Your Work

I contract for years to come with each of my workers. When five or ten dozen pairs of socks are sent in, I mail a Money Order for the knitting and return a new lot of yarn. This new yarn I supply each time free of charge. While I contract in this way for your work, it does not mean that you have to knit any special quantity. You may work as much or as little as you like, filling in the hours that best suit your convenience. Your spare-time hours that might otherwise be wasted.

Let me send you full Information

I feel sure that you would like to know more about this proven way of turning your spare time into needed dollars. Doesn't it sound like something you would like to do? And if Auto Knitting wasn't all that I claim, do you think I would have thousands of workers? Then let me send you, without the slightest obligation on your part, full particulars. My Booklet: **How To MAKE MONEY AT HOME** explains everything. It shows with actual figures exactly how much you can earn even if you work but one hour a day. Clip and mail the coupon below, and in a few days you will receive something that will interest and please you.

MAIL THIS COUPON

T. W. CHADBURN, President, Dept. 292,
THE AUTO KNITTER HOSIERY CO. LIMITED,
1870 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont.

Without the slightest obligation, please send me information about Auto Knitting.

Name

Address

The Grain Growers' Guide, Feb. 11-25.